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DELAWARE DIGEST

Volume 34, No. 3

LABOR MARKET QUARTERLY ACTIVITY

3rd Quarter 1989

HIGHLIGHTS

Delaware's unemployment rate finishes the quarter at 3.2%, maintaining the State's rank as having one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation.

The Philadelphia Area Consumer Price Index rises 4.3% from September 1988-September 1989.

Sunsweet Growers, Inc. plans to open a bottling plant in Oxford, Pennsylvania.

Delaware Trust teams with parent company Meridian Bancorp to provide $60 million in loans to poor communities.

Plans are unveiled for a 185-room Holiday Inn Hotel, two office towers, and a 925-space underground parking lot in Downtown Wilmington.

Wilmington city administrators temporarily shelve plans for a hotel/mall complex on Concord Pike due to mounting opposition.

Dover City Council considers rezoning of property that could be home to a $45-million civic center, hotel, and office complex.

A Japanese chemical company plans to build a 39,000-square-foot plant in Seaford to produce chemicals used to dye plastic.

Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information
Delaware Occupational Information Coordinating Committee

Delaware Department of Labor
Jan E. Robinson, Secretary

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LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS (TABLE 1; see page 10)

Delaware's unemployment rate for the quarter declined from 4.1% in July to 3.2% in August and September. Delaware continues to maintain one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation. Nationally, the unemployment rate decreased from 5.3% in July, ending the quarter at 5.1% in September.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (TABLES 2 and 2A; see pages 11 & 12)

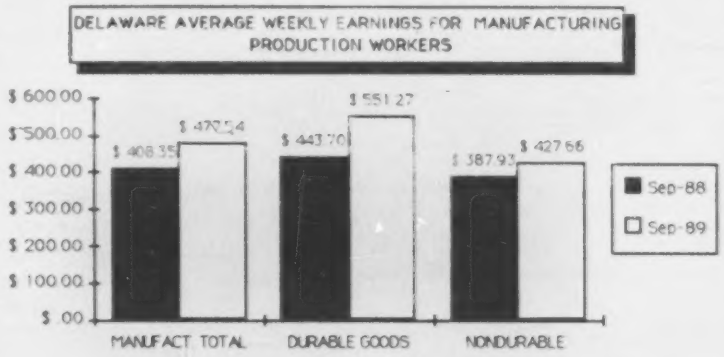
Total State nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased in July and August due to gains in wholesale and retail trade (eating and drinking places: seasonal); manufacturing (transportation equipment); and services (business and health). The quarter ended with a slight decline in September due to seasonal decreases in retail trade, services, and local government; and slight decreases in contract construction.

Over the year, quarterly gains were greatest in finance, insurance, and real estate (banking), with a 14% increase, and durable goods (transportation equipment), with an 11% rise.

The Wilmington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), with quarterly average employment of 288,600, experienced gains in finance, insurance and real estate (banking), and services (health services).

HOURS AND EARNINGS (TABLE 3; see page 13)

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Delaware increased from July through September ($410.06-$477.54). Average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers in Delaware rose 16.9% over the one-year period of September 1988 through September 1989. Increases over this period occurred primarily in machinery and transportation equipment. Several industries performed counter to this trend: primary and fabricated metals; printing and publishing; and rubber and plastics.



Weekly hours for the quarter averaged 40.9 hours, a figure slightly higher than in the same quarter of 1988 (39.0). Hourly wages were slightly higher during the quarter compared to the same three-month period a year ago.

Wilmington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) weekly earnings for the quarter averaged $567.52, compared to $542.27 for the same quarter a year ago. Weekly hours for the quarter averaged 42.5 hours, compared to 1988 third-quarter figures of 40.4. Hourly earnings were slightly lower compared to the same period a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) (TABLES 4 & 5; see pages 14 & 15)

Total weeks of regular UI benefits compensated during the third quarter of 1989 totaled 62,422 with benefits totaling $10,001,954. The average weekly payment for UI regular unemployment increased to $160.00. Continued claims count registered 64,500 during the quarter, compared to 47,500 claimants during the second quarter of 1989. This jump in claims can be credited, in part, to layoffs in the auto industry due to inventory buildup and model changeover, and to seasonal closings of schools.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (TABLE 6 : see page 15)

The Philadelphia Area Consumer Price Index rose slightly in the third quarter, registering 130.1 in September. The quarterly increase was the result of gains in all areas.

Nationally, the September index registered 125.0 for a monthly gain of 0.3% and a year-to-date change of 4.3%.

National Developments

In a semi-annual survey conducted by the **Wall Street Journal**, 38 economists reached consensus on several areas of the **national economy**. According to the survey, the economy will grow at a 1.5 % annual rate next year compared to 3% the first half of 1989. Although the economy will come close to recession, 55% of the economists don't expect an economic slump soon. Lower inflation is expected: a 5% annual rate the last half of 1989 and the first half of 1990 compared to a 6.5% annual rate in the first half of 1989.

According to **BusinessWeek**, the **U.S. Labor Market** has been one of the best indicators of U.S. economic performance throughout its 81-month expansion. After adjusting for strikes, payrolls have risen by about 200,000 jobs a month this quarter. This is a drop from the 240,000 average in the second quarter, which, in turn, was down from the 264,000 pace in the first quarter. **BusinessWeek** also points out that the national economy is downshifting, but not close to a stall.

Auto sales rollercoastered in the third quarter. Sales of North American-made cars and trucks fell 5.8% in late July compared to the same period a year ago. Sales in August, however, rose 21.4% over August 1988 figures, partly due to incentive packages. By the end of the quarter, sales jumped 12.6% in September compared to year-ago numbers. This rise is due, in part, to a surge in General Motors truck sales as well as a rush to beat 1990 model price increases. Despite ending the quarter on an up-note, U.S. auto makers plan a fourth-quarter production cutback, the most severe since the recession-plagued fourth quarter of 1982.

According to the F.W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill, Incorporated, although an interest rate retreat is stimulating **residential construction activity**, total 1989 contracting will end up 2% below 1988's level. Sales of new homes rose 5.5% in June, the third consecutive monthly increase. Sales of new homes rose 14.4% in July, the biggest increase in almost three years. Overall construction spending rose 1.8% in August after drops in both June and July.

Retail sales grew 0.9% in July after declining a revised 0.1% in June. The nation's big retailers reported mixed results for retail sales in August, reflecting cautiousness on the part of consumers and a continuing shift in spending to apparel from big-ticket durable goods. August sales figures rose about 5% and modestly outpaced inflation. Sales at many big chains weren't as buoyant as the numbers suggest, because they reflected comparisons with weak, year-earlier results. Retail sales during September increased by 0.5%.

After falling for two months, the Federal Reserve Board's **Index of Industrial production** rose 0.2% in July even though auto output dropped. The Commerce Department said housing starts grew 0.8% in July, a sign that lower mortgage rates may be helping the industry. Starts of single-family homes were particularly strong. An economist stated that these figures certainly show the economy is not headed into a recession. Factory orders jumped 2.9% during August after dropping 2.0% in July, the Commerce Department said. Orders for durable goods rose 3.9% after falling 2.5% in July. Orders also increased for an array of industrial goods, suggesting the economy hasn't "soft landed" yet.

Producer prices dropped 0.1% in June, offering the strongest indication that inflation is easing. Producer prices fell in July for the second month in a row, the Labor Department reported. The 0.4% decline was the largest in three years. Excluding energy and food prices, inflation at the wholesale level declined 0.2%. A 7.3% drop in energy prices pushed producer prices down 0.4% in August, an extraordinary third consecutive month of decline. The September producer price index jumped 0.9%, as energy prices increased after falling through the summer.

The **Index of leading economic indicators**, a composite of 11 statistics designed to foretell economic activity six to nine months into the future, made its best showing since April, rising 0.3% in August. The economy's slow growth may continue into 1990.

Regional Developments

The **DuPont Company** has been given tentative approval to build a $400-million coal-fired generating plant to produce electricity for its Chambers Works Plant in New Jersey. The company plans to hold a series of public hearings on the proposed plant.

Sunsweet Growers, Incorporated, a California fruit and juice producer, plans to open a bottling plant in Oxford, Pennsylvania. The plant would employ 190 workers within three years and cost about $15 million. The plant would be located in a 135,000-square-foot building owned by Pepsico, Incorporated. Sunsweet's plans hinge on getting a $700,000 Urban Development Action Grant from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Tyson Foods plans to expand its recently-acquired Holly Farms operations on the Delmarva Peninsula by 30% over the next five years. Company boss, Don Tyson, toured plants in Maryland and Virginia recently, meeting with 926 employees. He says the workforce will increase to more than 1,000 as the processing operation is expanded. Expansion has already started at the Holly Hatchery in Snow Hill, Maryland.

The **Chesapeake Village outlet center** has opened in the Queenstown, Maryland area. The $10-million center contains 20 outlets and is being developed by the Washington-based McArthur/Glen Group. Future plans call for Chesapeake Village to double in size in about a year with construction of a second phase of shops.

Developer Harlan C. Williams of Glen Farms plans to turn 250 acres at Maryland 273 and Appleton Road into **Steeplechase**, a residential district with 240 high-cost homes with its own shopping center. Construction of the development should begin next summer and take 10-15 years to complete.

State Developments

Delaware Trust Bank and its parent, **Meridian Bancorp, Incorporated**, have signed a five-year agreement with a Delaware coalition led by Representative James H. Sills, Jr., D-Wilmington East, to provide $60 million in loans to poor communities.

Delaware Savings Bank is being acquired by York Financial Corporation of York, Pennyslvania in a stock exchange worth about $2.3 million. York Financial is the holding company for York Federal Savings & Loan Association, a federally-chartered S&L with assets of about $868 million. Robert W. Pullo, President of York Financial said the company plans expansions in Maryland and Delaware and hopes to create a strong regional organization operating in three states.

Delaware will receive approximately $1.5 million in federal grants from the **U.S. Department of Labor** to fund 284 part-time jobs for unemployed low-income workers over age 55. The Labor Department says the jobs will be in the community-service sector, and will pay state or federal minimum wage, whichever is higher.

Eleanor Craig, a specialist in tax issues and public finance at the University of Delaware, says, while the outlook for **Delaware's economy** remains strong, so do the prospects for state spending. In mid-September, Delaware showed projected revenue increases of 7.8% to $1.153 billion in fiscal 1990 and 8.2% to $1.235 billion in fiscal 1991.

New Castle County Developments

The newly-formed **Medical Research Institute of Delaware** has received $1 million in donations from the State, the DuPont Company and ICI Americas. This clinical research facility will provide a high-tech environment for drug studies and serve as a center to study cost-effective alternate healthcare delivery systems. The Medical Center of Delaware has set aside 6,000 square feet at Christiana Hospital to house the Institute, which will open later this year.

Two properties on the corner of East Main and North Chapel Streets in **Newark** have been demolished to make way for the construction of retail stores, offices, and parking. Plans for the site were approved by City Council in May. A two-story building will be constructed on the lot, offering a mix of retail and office space.

The **Clover Division of Strawbridge and Clothier** will open its first Delaware store in a portion of the former Bradlee's store in the Kirkwood Plaza Shopping Center on Kirkwood Highway. A Spring, 1990 opening is planned.

An Arkansas-based theater chain has signed on as an anchor tenant at First State Plaza in Stanton. **Rand Theatres** of North Little Rock, plans to open it's first eight-screen cinema in Delaware sometime in November. McCrory 5&10 variety store has also signed on as an anchor.

Lan Associates, Incorporated of Enfield, Connecticut has signed a sales contract for two acres in downtown Wilmington, where it plans to build a 185-room **Holiday Inn Hotel**, two office towers, and a 925-space underground parking lot. The area is bound by Delaware Avenue, 10th Street, Jefferson Street, and Washington Street. Construction dates have yet to be set.

St. Francis Hospital plans to build a $10.5-million, seven-story, medical services building as well as undergo $3 million worth of renovations to relieve overcrowding in several areas of its main facility.

Maryland Bank N.A. has submitted a letter of intent to lease up to four office buildings at Westgate Corporate Center next to Christiana Hospital. The first 100,000-square-foot building is scheduled for construction within a year; the second will follow 18 months later.

Rock Manor Associates, a joint venture of Blue Ball of Wilmington and Richard Rubin & Company of Philadelphia, wants to build a 300-room hotel and a 1.5 million-square-foot mall on the Rock Manor property on Concord Pike in Wilmington. State highway officials say the necessary road improvements needed if the mall were to be built would be too difficult to implement. Linpro Company officials say the mall would hinder downtown Wilmington business. Downtown, as well as suburban Wilmington residents, have also voiced objections to the proposed mall. Facing mounting opposition, Wilmington Mayor Dan Frawley remains strong in his support of the project. But, due to heavy criticism, the Wilmington City administration has put the project on the shelf for six months.

Woodlawn Trustees Incorporated and Delle Donne & Associates plan to break ground in late November or December on a major commercial development along Concord Pike. **Woodlawn and Delle Donne** want to build 600,000 square feet of office space, 300,000 square feet of commercial space, and 400 residential units (mostly apartments) on 267 acres across from the Concord Mall. The partnership recently received zoning approval from New Castle County Council.

FCC National Bank is building a three-story addition to its building at 4th and King Streets in Wilmington. The addition will have two floors of parking and one floor of warehousing. Construction is scheduled for completion in April 1990.

Kent County Developments

Independence Village, a single-family home development in east Dover, resumed construction last summer after an eight-year delay. A community of 53 homes is planned to adjoin about 15 existing units off Acorn Lane, between North Little Creek Road and White Oak Road.

The Board of Education in the **Lake Forest School District** has awarded contracts for a six-classroom addition to East Elementary School in Frederica, a new central office building to be located next to Lake Forest High School, and re-roofing of South Elementary in Harrington.

Paape and Associates unveiled a proposal in August for a $45-million civic center, hotel, and office complex on the 140-acre John Hunn Brown Farm on U.S. 113 at South Little Creek Road. A 40-acre portion of the site would hold an arena, conference center, and a 200-room hotel. A "corporate office campus," to be developed over eight years, would be built on the remaining 100 acres of land. An estimated 8,000 new jobs could be generated by the corporate park. Dover City Council held a November public hearing to consider rezoning of the site for the proposed complex.

Duck Creek Homes, a newly-formed housing component manufacturer, plans to build a 120,000-square-foot production plant in Smyrna. Company officials say about 170 people will be employed when the plant reaches full production in two years.

Legislative Council approved plans in August to build wings on the eastern side of **Legislative Hall**. The $13.3-million project, which includes renovation of the nearby Tatnall Building, is scheduled for completion by October 1992.

In Dover, **Kent General Hospital** plans a $2.2-million, 11,000-square-foot diagnostic center for outpatients and patients who need diagnostic testing or screening before admission. The project could be completed by next summer, pending approval by the State Bureau of Health Planning and the Dover Planning Commission. State approval is expected by the end of November.

Chi-Chi's Mexican Restaurant opened in Dover on September 25 and employs 175 people.

Sussex County Developments

A **waste-to-energy incinerator** for Kent and Sussex counties will be built on the Solid Waste Authority's 570-acre landfill at Jones Crossroads near Georgetown. Construction costs are estimated at between $55 million and $85 million for a plant that could burn 1,000 tons of garbage per day. Construction could be completed by 1994. By burning 700 tons of solid waste per day, the incinerator could provide electricity needs for about 8,500 households.

Businessman Richard H. Derrickson is forming a new bank to be called the **Bank of Sussex**. Derrickson, President of Midway Enterprises and a former Sussex Trust Company director, has hired Harold L. Slatcher as president of the new bank. Although in the early stages of development, Derrickson says project marketing studies show the bank as a viable endeavor.

Japanese-based **Orient Chemical Corporation** proposes to build a 39,000-square-foot plant in the Seaford Industrial Park. The plant will manufacture nigrosine dye, an industrial chemical used to dye plastic. Orient recently applied for assistance in securing $8.7 million to build and equip the plant. The company plans to hire about 25 workers to start and eventually employ between 50 and 75 people. Construction is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1990.

A long-awaited **central sewer system** for residents in the Long Neck area will become a reality with a Federal grant of $8.9 million. The state and county will contribute $5.4 million. The Frankford and Dagsboro areas will also get sewer systems with $7.2 million in Federal, State, and Local grants.

The **Department of Transportation** plans to close a stretch of Delaware Route 26 this Fall to replace a narrow concrete bridge. RAM Construction expects to complete the bridge by the Spring of 1990.

Patterson-Schwartz Real Estate is developing and marketing townhouses at Gull Point, a townhouse community on the Indian River Bay, five miles east of Millsboro. Patterson-Schwartz owns the ground at Gull Point and is developing the property with Lane Builders. A total of 119 homes are slated for construction.

The **Young Group** of McLean, Virginia has paid over $10 million for the 155-acre Plantation Development that spans Sussex 275, southeast of the Five Points intersection between Rehoboth and Lewes. The Plantation's zoning permits the construction of 600 units. One-hundred residences already exist on the site.

JOB SERVICE OFFICE RECENT APPLICANTS

Check the following mini-resumes for a match with your company's personnel needs.

Occupation desired	# of Months Exper.	Other Experience	# of Months Other Exper.	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of *Applicant
PERSONNEL MANAGER	99			16	FULL - TIME / $45K	NO / NEW CASTLE CO
PROJECT MANAGER	60			16	FULL TIME / $50K	NO / NEW CASTLE CO
RETAIL MANAGER	2			12	FULL TIME / $13.5K	NO / REHOBOTH
HEAD TELLER	60	BACK-UP HEAD TELLER	84	12	FULL TIME / $16K	NO / GREEN-WOOD
SALES MANAGER	48	SALES REPRESEN-TATIVE	99	15	FULL TIME / $18K	NO / NEW CASTLE CO
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	60	ELEC. ENGR. IN MILITARY	60	14	FULL TIME / $20K	YES / DOVER
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER	0			18	FULL TIME / $18K	YES / DOVER
MECHANICAL ENGINEER	99	ENGR. CONSULT-ANT	24	16	FULL TIME / $41.6K	YES / MILLS-BORO

Months Experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years 3 months.

* Due to the time lapse between collection of this data and publication of the Digest, these applicants may have already found jobs. These mini-resumes are examples of the types of job-seekers available in Delaware. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information: New Castle County, 571-2718; Kent County, 736-5461; Sussex County, 856-5611.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

(IN THOUSANDS)

TABLE 1

AREA	YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
		JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
UNITED STATES**	1989	123,856.0	124,018.0	124,040.0 *	117,459.0	117,597.0	117,456.0 *	6,497.0	6,421.0	6,584.0 *	5.2	5.2	5.3 *
	1988	121,658.0	122,000.0	121,984.0	115,034.0	115,203.0	115,370.0	6,624.0	6,797.0	6,614.0	5.4	5.6	5.4
UNITED STATES***	1989	126,238.0	125,444.0	123,828.0 *	119,502.0	119,092.0	117,498.0 *	6,736.0	6,352.0	6,330.0 *	5.3	5.1	5.1 *
	1988	123,886.0	123,395.0	121,842.0	117,066.0	116,737.0	115,474.0	6,823.0	6,658.0	6,368.0	5.5	5.4	5.2
DELAWARE***	1989	362.6	366.2	362.4 *	347.6	354.6	350.7 *	15.0	11.6	11.7 *	4.1	3.2	3.2
	1988	354.6	355.0	349.4	345.6	345.7	338.9	9.0	9.3	10.5	2.5	2.6	3.0
WILMINGTON PMSA***	1989	303.3	304.9	305.0 *	287.1	294.2	293.8 *	16.2	10.6	11.3 *	5.3	3.5	3.7 *
	1988	304.2	302.3	299.5	293.3	291.6	288.5	10.9	10.8	10.9	3.6	3.6	3.7
SURROUNDING STATES:													
NEW JERSEY***	1989	4,045.0	4,035.0	3,974.0 *	3,864.0	3,864.0	3,803.0 *	182.0	171.0	171.0 *	4.5	4.2	4.3 *
	1988	4,051.0	4,027.0	3,941.0	3,882.0	3,884.0	3,807.0	168.0	143.0	134.0	4.2	3.6	3.4
NEW YORK***	1989	8,864.0	8,734.0	8,585.0 *	8,453.0	8,313.0	8,147.0 *	410.0	421.0	448.0 *	4.6	4.8	5.2 *
	1988	8,729.0	8,760.0	8,513.0	8,363.0	8,392.0	8,159.0	365.0	368.0	354.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
PENNSYLVANIA***	1989	5,961.0	5,919.0	5,862.0 *	5,684.0	5,686.0	5,625.0 *	277.0	233.0	237.0 *	4.6	3.9	4.0 *
	1988	5,912.0	5,963.0	5,881.0	5,596.0	5,713.0	5,584.0	316.0	250.0	297.0	5.3	4.2	5.1
MARYLAND***	1989	2,615.6	2,586.8	2,541.6 *	2,513.7	2,487.3	2,436.2 *	101.9	99.5	103.4 *	3.9	3.9	4.1 *
	1988	2,528.3	2,482.8	2,449.2	2,411.3	2,372.7	2,339.6	117.0	110.1	109.6	4.6	4.4	4.5

** PRELIMINARY* *** SEASONALLY ADJUSTED* **** NONSEASONALLY ADJUSTED*

NOTE: DATA PROVIDED IN CONJUNCTION WITH UNITED STATES DEPT. OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DELAWARE- NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY- BY PLACE OF WORK
(IN THOUSANDS)

TABLE-2

INDUSTRY GROUP	1989 JUL	1989 AUG	1989 SEP	1988 JUL	1988 AUG	1988 SEP
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	340.0	344.5	341.9	335.5	333.0	332.3
MANUFACTURING	66.3	72.5	72.6	70.2	69.3	69.4
DURABLE GOODS	12.5	18.9	19.0	16.8	16.0	16.3
PRIMARY & FABRICATED METALS	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
MACHINERY	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	1.8	8.1	8.2	6.0	5.0	5.3
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	53.8	53.6	53.6	53.4	53.3	53.1
FOOD & KINDRED	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4
TEXTILE & APPAREL	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
CHEMICALS	33.4	33.3	33.6	33.1	33.1	33.1
RUBBER & PLASTICS	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NONMANUFACTURING	273.7	272.0	269.3	265.3	263.7	262.9
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	21.1	21.0	20.2	23.3	23.0	22.6
GENERAL BLDG. CONT.	5.6	5.5	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.0
HEAVY CONST. CONT.	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9
SPECIAL TRADE CONT.	11.5	11.4	10.8	12.9	12.8	12.7
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTILITIES	13.6	12.9	13.4	13.8	13.7	14.0
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASS.	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4
COMMUNICATION	2.2	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.1
ELECTRIC GAS & SAN. SERVICE	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	76.7	76.7	75.5	74.2	74.8	73.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	13.6	13.7	14.0	12.7	12.8	12.8
WHOLESALE-DURABLE	8.6	8.7	8.9	7.5	7.5	7.6
WHOLESALE-NONDURABLE	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
RETAIL TRADE	63.1	63.0	61.5	61.5	62.0	60.2
BLDG. MATERIAL & GARDEN SUP.	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
GENERAL MERCH. STORES	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.7
FOOD STORES	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.0	9.2	9.0
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	20.8	20.7	19.3	20.7	20.7	19.5
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	33.6	33.5	33.2	29.7	29.9	29.8
BANKING	19.5	19.4	19.2	17.0	17.1	17.0
FINANCE, EXCLUDING BANKS	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGTS. & BROKERS	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.6
REAL ESTATE	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8
SERVICES	80.3	80.9	80.1	77.0	77.0	76.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.9
AUTOMOBILE & MISC. REPAIR	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	4.1	4.1	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3
HEALTH SERVICES	21.3	21.6	21.7	20.6	20.6	20.6
LEGAL SERVICES	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
OTHER SERVICES	15.4	15.5	15.3	14.4	14.5	14.2
GOVERNMENT	48.3	48.9	48.8	47.2	45.2	48.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	42.2	40.8	40.9	41.3	39.4	40.6
STATE GOVERNMENT	24.2	22.9	23.7	23.5	22.0	22.8
STATE EDUCATION	10.0	8.8	9.6	9.5	8.0	8.9
STATE NON-EDUCATION	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	18.0	17.9	17.2	17.8	17.4	17.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	11.1	11.2	12.2	11.7	11.5	12.7
LOCAL NON-EDUCATION	6.9	6.7	5.0	6.1	5.9	5.1
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WILMINGTON PMSA- NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY- BY PLACE OF WORK
(IN THOUSANDS)

TABLE-2A

INDUSTRY GROUP	1989 JUL	1989 AUG	1989 SEP	1988 JUL	1988 AUG	1988 SEP
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	285.4	290.4	289.9	285.2	282.4	282.8
MANUFACTURING	55.2	61.9	61.4	59.2	58.3	58.7
DURABLE GOODS	11.3	17.8	17.8	15.2	14.4	14.9
PRIMARY & FABRICATED METALS	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
MACHINERY	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	2.4	8.7	8.7	6.5	5.5	5.8
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	43.9	44.1	43.6	44.0	43.9	43.8
FOOD & KINDRED	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
TEXTILE & APPAREL	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
CHEMICALS	34.3	34.4	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.1
RUBBER & PLASTICS	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
NONMANUFACTURING	230.2	228.5	228.5	226.0	224.1	224.1
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	18.5	18.5	17.9	20.1	19.8	19.4
GENERAL BLDG. CONT.	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.0
HEAVY CONST. CONT.	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9
SPECIAL TRADE CONT.	9.5	9.3	8.8	10.7	10.6	10.5
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTILITIES	14.9	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.9
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASS.	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
COMMUNICATION	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
ELECTRIC GAS & SAN. SERVICE	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61.3	61.2	61.2	59.6	60.0	59.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.7
WHOLESALE-DURABLE	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.3
WHOLESALE-NONDURABLE	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4
RETAIL TRADE	50.4	50.3	50.2	48.8	49.2	48.6
BLDG. MATERIAL & GARDEN SUP.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
GENERAL MERCH. STORES	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.4	7.4
FOOD STORES	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.5
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.8
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	15.4	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.3	14.9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.4	28.5	28.4
BANKING	16.7	16.6	16.5	14.7	14.7	14.6
FINANCE, EXCLUDING BANKS	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGTS. & BROKERS	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.3
REAL ESTATE	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
SERVICES	89.3	89.5	89.6	88.0	88.2	87.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
BUSINESS SERVICES	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.3
AUTOMOBILE & MISC. REPAIR	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.3
HEALTH SERVICES	20.1	20.3	20.6	18.6	18.6	18.7
LEGAL SERVICES	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.1
SOCIAL SERVICES	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8
OTHER SERVICES	11.1	11.1	11.1	12.2	12.3	11.9
GOVERNMENT	36.8	35.5	35.7	36.8	34.6	36.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	32.1	30.8	31.1	32.2	30.2	31.5
STATE GOVERNMENT	15.7	14.3	15.1	15.3	13.6	14.7
STATE EDUCATION	8.7	7.3	8.2	8.3	6.8	7.8
STATE NON-EDUCATION	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	16.4	16.5	16.0	16.9	16.6	16.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	9.8	9.9	10.9	10.5	10.4	11.2
LOCAL NON-EDUCATION	6.6	6.6	5.1	6.4	6.2	5.6
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

TABLE-3

DELAWARE *

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL	AUG	SEP	JUL	AUG	SEP	JUL	AUG	SEP
				1989					
MANUFACTURING	$ 410.08	$ 446.82	$ 477.54	40.4	40.4	42.0	$ 10.15	$ 11.06	$11.37
DURABLE GOODS	430.85	505.66	551.27	39.6	40.1	42.9	10.88	12.61	12.85
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	348.89	369.33	339.12	37.8	39.5	36.0	9.23	9.35	9.42
MACHINERY	503.70	519.06	518.15	43.8	43.4	43.0	11.50	11.96	12.05
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	681.17	816.28	702.41	37.0	39.5	45.7	18.41	15.60	15.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	401.71	408.22	427.66	40.7	40.7	41.4	9.87	10.03	10.33
FOOD & KINDRED	312.57	321.98	322.15	41.9	41.6	42.5	7.46	7.74	7.58
TEXTILE & APPAREL	314.78	324.41	323.09	39.2	40.2	38.1	8.03	8.07	8.48
PAPER & ALLIED PROD	377.86	394.69	375.88	31.7	37.2	36.6	11.92	10.61	10.27
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	317.63	324.52	335.94	34.6	36.3	35.7	9.18	8.94	9.41
CHEMICALS	592.34	564.57	650.13	43.3	41.0	43.4	13.68	13.77	14.98
RUBBER & PLASTICS	433.67	425.58	404.78	41.9	41.0	40.6	10.35	10.38	9.97
				1988					
MANUFACTURING	$ 396.68	$ 420.03	$ 408.35	37.6	39.7	39.8	$ 10.55	$ 10.58	$ 10.26
DURABLE GOODS	430.32	488.17	443.70	35.8	39.4	39.3	12.02	12.39	11.29
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	392.35	371.20	375.56	40.7	39.7	39.7	9.64	9.35	9.46
MACHINERY	438.26	461.34	469.27	39.2	41.6	42.7	11.18	11.09	10.99
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	525.48	706.10	557.64	30.2	37.8	37.3	17.40	18.68	14.95
NONDURABLE GOODS	376.75	380.09	387.93	38.8	39.8	40.2	9.71	9.55	9.65
FOOD & KINDRED	266.64	282.00	282.40	38.7	40.0	40.0	6.89	7.05	7.06
TEXTILE & APPAREL	251.85	307.57	312.77	31.6	40.1	41.1	7.97	7.67	7.61
PAPER & ALLIED PROD	311.96	410.19	383.37	31.8	38.3	39.0	9.81	10.71	9.83
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	421.07	412.13	412.78	37.9	37.5	37.8	11.11	10.99	10.92
CHEMICALS	571.20	519.82	554.85	40.8	39.5	41.1	14.00	13.16	13.50
RUBBER & PLASTICS	453.68	440.24	447.02	42.4	40.5	41.2	10.70	10.87	10.85

* COVERS AN ESTIMATED 34,700 PRODUCTON WORKERS

WILMINGTON PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (PMSA) **

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL	AUG	SEP	JUL	AUG	SEP	JUL	AUG	SEP
				1989					
MANUFACTURING	$ 538.48	$ 552.18	$ 611.89	42.3	41.3	43.8	$ 12.73	$13.37	$13.97
DURABLE GOODS	524.55	560.40	620.40	40.6	40.0	44.0	12.92	14.01	14.10
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	339.30	361.82	334.23	37.7	39.5	35.9	9.00	9.16	9.31
MACHINERY	530.00	548.40	544.00	44.5	44.1	43.8	11.91	12.39	12.42
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	685.98	616.60	702.87	37.1	39.5	45.7	18.49	15.61	15.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	545.62	542.30	603.93	43.2	42.5	43.7	12.63	12.76	13.82
FOOD & KINDRED	324.90	315.74	304.29	47.5	45.3	44.1	6.84	6.97	6.90
TEXTILE & APPAREL	338.00	350.61	348.08	40.0	40.3	38.0	8.45	8.70	9.16
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	389.20	382.72	402.42	35.0	36.8	35.3	11.12	10.40	11.40
CHEMICALS	708.98	688.40	821.49	45.8	44.1	47.9	15.48	15.61	17.15
RUBBER & PLASTICS	435.34	437.78	415.84	41.9	41.3	40.1	10.39	10.60	10.37
				1988					
MANUFACTURING	$ 542.52	$ 550.13	$ 534.15	39.6	40.6	40.9	$ 13.70	$ 13.55	$ 13.06
DURABLE GOODS	483.37	545.28	489.72	34.7	38.4	38.2	13.93	14.20	12.82
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	349.59	346.18	344.99	38.8	39.7	39.7	9.01	8.72	8.69
MACHINERY	453.52	475.90	482.38	39.3	41.6	42.5	11.54	11.44	11.35
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	524.40	706.50	560.25	30.0	37.7	37.3	17.48	18.74	15.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	605.25	554.25	579.01	44.8	42.7	43.6	13.51	12.98	13.28
FOOD & KINDRED	324.83	359.84	398.04	48.7	52.0	52.1	6.67	6.92	7.64
TEXTILE & APPAREL	263.34	326.30	329.93	30.8	41.2	41.5	8.55	7.92	7.95
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	481.58	471.10	492.35	38.9	37.9	39.2	12.38	12.43	12.56
CHEMICALS	844.03	708.99	752.57	50.3	43.9	45.5	16.78	16.15	16.54
RUBBER & PLASTICS	458.15	441.40	449.85	42.5	40.2	40.6	10.78	10.98	11.08

** COVERS AN ESTIMATED 24,800 PRODUCTON WORKERS

NOTE: MOST RECENT MONTH IS PRELIMINIARY DATA

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENTS FOR REGULAR U.I. PROGRAM BY AREA/LOCAL OFFICE

TABLE-4

AREA AND OFFICE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
	WEEKS COMPENSATED			AMT. OF PAYMENT (IN $'S)		
STATE TOTALS *	25,643	24,871	11,908	4,296,413	3,932,013	1,773,528
NEW CASTLE COUNTY/	13,398	16,868	6,920	2,197,268	2,747,346	1,028,695
WILMINGTON L.O.	10,092	13,076	4,676	1,711,316	2,187,488	680,923
NEWARK L.O.	3,306	3,792	2,244	485,952	559,858	347,772
KENT COUNTY/ DOVER L.O.	2,519	2,792	1,687	327,552	349,183	229,101
SUSSEX COUNTY/ GEORGETOWN L.O.	1,464	1,576	1,277	199,862	218,705	180,500
	AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT (IN $'S)			NUMBER OF U.I. FIRST PAYMENTS		
STATE TOTALS *	173	165	156	3862	4935	727
NEW CASTLE COUNTY/	169	169	155	2830	4354	425
WILMINGTON L.O.	174	174	151	2423	4087	268
NEWARK L.O.	154	153	166	407	267	157
KENT COUNTY/ DOVER L.O.	135	132	143	267	218	100
SUSSEX COUNTY/ GEORGETOWN L.O.	152	150	152	101	122	100

* INCLUDES INTERSTATE LIABLE PAYMENTS WHICH ARE NOT AGGREGATED IN THE AREA/LOCAL OFFICE TOTALS

SOURCE: DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM

DELAWARE U.I. REGULAR CONTINUED CLAIM COUNTS

TABLE 5

	1989			1988		
	FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 12TH OF					
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
TOTAL COUNT	10,000	4,400	2,800	5,500	5,800	4,700
NUMBER OF AUTO INDUSTRY	5,900	400	0	2,900	3,200	2,600
TOTAL LESS AUTO INDUSTRY	4,100	4,000	2,800	2,500	2,600	2,200
	FOR THE MONTHS OF					
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
TOTAL COUNT	28,700	23,300	12,500	23,900	31,000	20,000
NUMBER OF AUTO INDUSTRY	12,000	6,700	0	13,100	18,700	10,500
TOTAL LESS AUTO INDUSTRY	16,700	16,600	12,500	10,800	12,300	9,500

NOTE: DETAIL MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM WEEKLY LOCAL OFFICE REPORTS OF U.I. CLAIMS-TAKING ACTIVITIES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND PERCENT CHANGES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
PHILADELPHIA AREA

TABLE 6

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	1989 JULY	1989 AUGUST	1989 SEPT	1988 JULY	1988 AUGUST	1988 SEPT
ALL ITEMS (1967=100)	373.6	373.0	376.3	356.1	357.8	361.6
ALL ITEMS (1982-84=100)	129.3	129.1	130.1	123.2	123.9	125.2
FOOD & BEVERAGES	126.5	126.1	126.9	117.3	117.1	117.4
HOUSING	134.7	135.1	136.6	126.5	128.0	129.1
APPAREL & UPKEEP	90.2	87.2	88.6	108.7	108.9	112.7
TRANSPORTATION	123.4	122.9	123.1	115.3	115.1	115.9
MEDICAL	154.6	154.8	158.2	143.8	143.5	144.7
ENTERTAINMENT	125.4	126.0	127.8	121.8	122.6	124.0
OTHER GOODS & SERVICES	153.9	156.0	156.4	144.1	144.5	148.5
	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH AND YEAR AGO					
ALL ITEMS						
MONTHLY	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0
YEARLY	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.9	4.6	5.5

	UNITED STATES					
ALL ITEMS						
INDEX (1976=100)	372.7	373.1	374.6	354.9	356.6	358.9
INDEX (1982-84=100)	124.4	124.6	125.0	118.5	119.0	119.8
MO. CHANGE (%)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7
YR. CHANGE (%)	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.2

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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DELAWARE DIGEST

LABOR MARKET QUARTERLY ACTIVITY

Volume 34, No. 4
4th Quarter 1989

HIGHLIGHTS

Delaware's unemployment rate finishes the quarter at 2.8%, maintaining the State's rank as having one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation.

The Philadelphia Area Consumer Price Index rises 3.4% from December 1988 to December 1989.

The Campbell Soup Company's oldest manufacturing plant closes in Camden, New Jersey after 121 years in operation.

The Du Pont Company teams with Waste Management, Incorporated to recycle plastic.

Despite a slow fourth quarter, contracts for construction projects in Delaware rose 4% in 1989.

Brandywine Raceway owners close the track and unveil plans for a $100-million retail shopping complex.

Los Angeles-based Computer Sciences Corporation announces plans to open an office in Dover, hiring up to 1,500 employees by 1991.

Ground is broken on a $2 million low-income housing project in Georgetown.

Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information
Delaware Occupational Information Coordinating Committee

Delaware Department of Labor
Jan E. Robinson, Secretary

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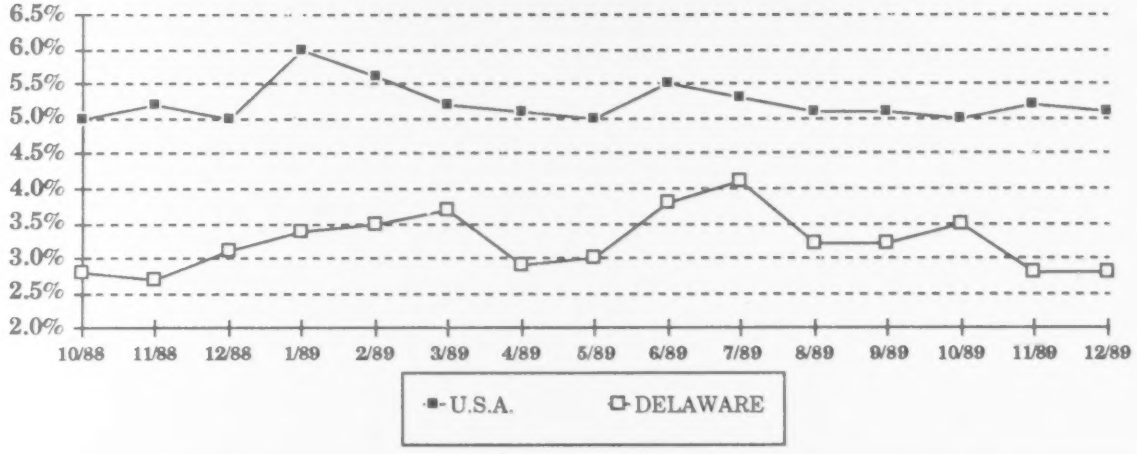
LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS (TABLE 1: see page 12)

Delaware's unemployment rate for the quarter declined from an October high of 3.5% to 2.8 % in November and December. Delaware continues to maintain one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation with an annual average of 3.5% for 1989. Nationally, the unemployment rate held steady throughout the quarter and the entire year at 5.3%. The average unemployment rate for the neighboring region of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York for 1989 was 4.4%.

USA and Delaware Unemployment Rates
October 1988-December 1989



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (TABLES 2 and 2A: see pages 13 & 14)

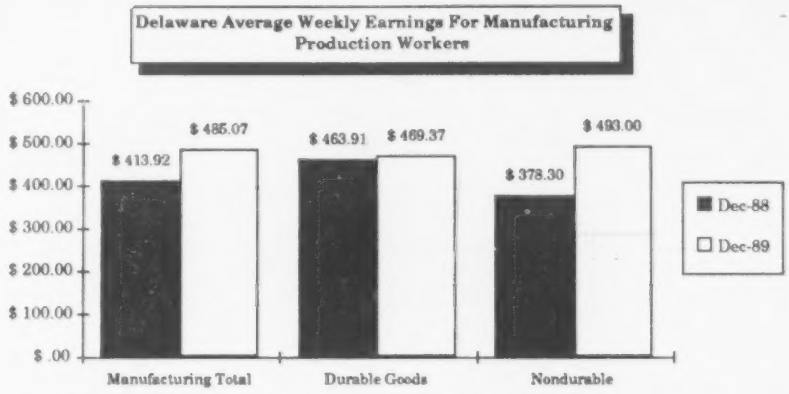
Total State nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased in October largely due to gains in state and local education. November saw most job gains come from the retail sector, primarily due to the holiday season. December saw job gains in transportation equipment manufacturing offset a decline in the construction sector.

Over the year, job gains were greatest in finance, insurance, and real estate with 2,000 new jobs (1,300 in banking) and in services with 3,200 new jobs (1,500 in health services).

The Wilmington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), with quarterly average employment of 293,600, saw job gains similar to those experienced statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS (TABLE 3; see page 15)

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Delaware increased from October through December ($468.95-$485.07). From December 1988-December 1989, average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers in Delaware rose 4.6%. Increases over this period primarily occurred in machinery and the nondurables sectors of textiles and apparel, food and kindred products, and chemicals. Rubber and plastics, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing experienced declines in average weekly earnings from December 1988 levels.



Weekly hours for the quarter averaged 41 hours, a figure slightly higher than in the same quarter of 1988 (40.1). Hourly earnings in December were about 14% higher than year-ago levels. Wilmington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) weekly earnings for the fourth quarter averaged $610.38, compared to $521.38 for the same three-month period a year ago. Weekly hours for the quarter averaged 43.3 hours, compared to 1988 fourth-quarter figures of 41.2. Hourly earnings in December were 13% higher than in December of 1988.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) (TABLES 4 & 5; see pages 16 & 17)

Total weeks of regular UI benefits compensated during the fourth quarter of 1989 totaled 51,004 with benefits totaling $8,279,848. The average weekly payment for UI regular unemployment increased to $171. Continued claim counts registered 54,900 compared to 48,500 during the fourth quarter of 1988. This jump in claims can be credited, in part, to layoffs due to inventory cutbacks in the auto industry and a decline in construction activity partially caused by a colder than normal December.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (TABLE 6 ; see page 17)

The Philadelphia Area Consumer Price Index fell slightly in the fourth quarter, registering 129.9 in December. The quarterly decreases affecting the index were in the apparel and medical sectors. Nationally, the December index registered 126.1 for a monthly gain of 0.2% and a year-to-date change of 4.6%.

National Developments

The **Business Council** forecasts a significant U.S. economic slowdown for 1990. The council, comprised of 100 chief executives of the country's largest corporations, expects growth to rebound in 1991.

The Commerce Department reports, the **Index of Leading Economic Indicators** rose 0.1% in November after falling 0.3% in October and climbing 0.1% in September.

The **F.W. Dodge Group** says a sharp drop in commercial and industrial building is responsible for a 7% plunge in construction contracting in November. **Construction Contracting** saw a 6% drop in October, while residential, non-residential, and nonbuilding construction also dropped. The one bright spot came in September with construction contracting climbing 8%. Commercial, industrial, and public-works contracts are credited with pumping life into the industry during the month.

The **Commerce Department** reports sales of newly constructed single-family homes increased 9.6% in November. This gain follows a slight rise in October and an 11.2% plunge in September. Analysts credit the November rise to declining interest rates over the past several months. The Commerce Department also reports that nearly every region in the country posted solid gains despite rising home prices. The department says the price of a newly-built home averaged $155,900 in November, up from $147,600 in October.

Late December purchase incentive programs gave two of the Big Three automakers a positive start in 1990, slightly offsetting sluggish fourth-quarter 1989 sales. **Chrysler Corporation** saw the biggest jump of 14.7% in January due to a $1000 rebate program that ignited minivan sales. **General Motors** used a variety of incentive programs to boost January sales 5.7%. **Ford**, on the other hand, saw sales drop 5.3% over January, 1989 figures due to plant shutdowns, which, in turn, slowed shipments of fleet orders. Despite mixed sales results, January figures for the Big Three were certainly an improvement over what ended up being a dismal fourth quarter. Mid-December sales of domestic-built cars and trucks lagged 18.6% behind 1988 figures, but recovered slightly at the end of the month, down only 10.5% from the same period a year ago. General Motors saw the biggest decline, a 29.0% drop in car sales and a 1.6% drop in truck sales. The Big Three Automakers started off the quarter in much the same way they finished, on the downside. In mid-October, sales of domestic-built cars and trucks plunged 20.5% over year-earlier figures but managed to modestly recover by the end of the month. November saw much of the same with automakers attempting, unsuccessfully, to end buyer incentive programs cold turkey. By the end of the month, sales of domestic-built cars and trucks fell 9.3%.

The **Commerce Department** reports orders for **durable goods** plummeted a record 10.5% in January after showing positive growth signs in November and December. Orders for durable goods, which include machinery, household appliances, military equipment, cars, and other items intended to last at least three years, dropped to $118.16 billion after growing 2.5% in December and 4.9% in November. January's downturn was triggered by declining orders for aircraft, automobiles, and defense capital goods. Fourth-quarter 1989 figures were generally sluggish, reflecting the overall trend for the year. While orders were up 5.9% to $1.52 trillion, they grew at their slowest pace since 1986.

The nation's big retailers say **January retail sales growth** of about 6% ended the fiscal year in line with their expectations. Analysts, however, say fiscal year growth of 5.5% was mediocre at best, considering the heavy promotion undertaken in major cities. Analyst Jeffrey Edelman says a steadying decline in consumer confidence and a weakening in the manufacturing sector should cause concern for retailers over the next couple of months. Fourth-quarter 1989 sales figures were mixed with analysts estimating December growth at 5%, down from 7.5% in December 1988. The big retailers say December sales expectations were met because of price discounts, aggressive advertising, and special promotions. October and November saw sluggish sales activity, partially due to slow auto sales. October saw a 1.3% drop while November posted a 0.8% rise over same-period 1988 figures.

Regional Developments

The **Campbell Soup** Company's worldwide restructuring plan hit the ground running in early March with the closing of the company's Camden, New Jersey plant. The closing of the 121-year-old plant, the company's oldest, means job losses for about 1,000 employees. The Camden closing is part of a company-wide restructuring plan announced last August that will eliminate 2,800 jobs and save the company about $15 million in fiscal year 1990 and $150 million over the next four years.

Construction is underway on a new **Du Pont Company** research facility at the company's Chamber Works Plant in Deepwater, New Jersey. The facility will employ 80-100 employees to develop new pharmaceuticals and produce them in research quantities. Construction of the 72,000-square-foot facility began in November and is slated for completion in 1991. Construction is also underway for a toxicology laboratory and a drug metabolism and clinical pharmacology center at Du Pont's **Stine-Haskell Research Center** near Newark.

Imperial Chemicals Incorporated (ICI) has opened a new research facility in Exton, Pennsylvania. The 65,000-square-foot "Engineering Plastics Center for the Americas" will research applications of materials and market the resulting products.

The **Maryland State Legislative Committee** has approved a $2.275-million loan to **Himont, Incorporated** to help pay for construction of a research and development center north of Elkton. The center is scheduled to open in the summer of 1991 and will initially employ 224 people. An additional 200 people could be hired two years after start-up.

In an effort to meet rising demand, the **Scott Paper Company's** board of directors has approved plans to expand its capacity in the company's U.S. consumer and commercial tissue businesses. The plan calls for the rebuilding of an idle paper machine at the company's Chester, Pennsylvania mill, as well as the construction of a new paper manufacturing mill. The company says it hasn't been able to meet growing consumer demand over the past several years and, as a result, has had to import paper at a higher cost.

In an effort to coordinate its expansion in the **Environmental Services Field** and capitalize in a rapidly growing area, **Du Pont** is forming a safety and environmental resources division. Currently, the chemical giant realizes about $100 million in annual revenue alone through safety consulting and the cleaning of other companies' industrial waste water. In about 10 years, Du Pont sees this area growing ten-fold to $1 billion. As part of its expansion into the field, Du Pont will treat industrial waste water at its Chambers Works plant in Deepwater, New Jersey. Du Pont is also awaiting regulatory approval to build an $85-million waste incinerator on the site.

The French firm that bought the **Pennwalt Corporation** in October plans to make Philadelphia the home for its North American chemical operations. French-based **Atochem S.A.** plans to combine Pennwalt along with its two other U.S. chemical businesses and rename them **Atochem North America**. Atochem North America is expected to generate annual sales of $1.5 billion and employ about 5,000 people. One hundred and fifty new jobs are expected in Philadelphia.

The **Boeing Helicopter Company** has won a four-year, $236.7-million contract to rebuild 48 Army helicopters. The CH-47 helicopters will be completely rebuilt with larger engines to give the aircraft greater speed and lifting capabilities. The work should be complete by 1993.

The **Du Pont Company** and **Waste Management, Incorporated** have formed a joint venture to recycle plastic. The joint venture, known as Plastic Recycling Alliance L.P., has chosen Philadelphia as the site for its first plant, which it hopes to eventually network with other plants around the United States. The Philadelphia plant will serve the northeastern states and have the initial capacity to recycle up to 40 million pounds of plastic annually. The plant is scheduled to open in the spring and employ about 70 people.

State

Forty Plus, an employment program that matches people 40 years and older with employers, is expanding from Sussex County to Kent and New Castle Counties. The program, started back in August, has already matched 25 applicants with businesses in the southern part of the state.

The **Delaware Department of Transportation** says it needs an additional 100 employees to continue major expansion of construction, maintenance, and transit programs. Before a Budget Office hearing in November, DelDOT Secretary Kermit Justice also asked for a 14.6% general fund budget increase to fund new and on-going projects. State Budget Director, Scott R. Douglass, says he isn't surprised by DelDOT's request, but adds it may be "difficult" to support the request for all 100 new jobs.

The **Delaware State Chamber of Commerce** has unveiled details of a program to help interest today's students in retailing careers. **"The Academy of Retail Merchandising and Management"** was developed by the Chamber about three years ago to show high school students that retailing is more than just a part-time job during summer break. Currently fifty-seven 9th-12th graders participate in the year-long pilot education program at McKean High School. The Chamber of Commerce helped develop the academy's curriculum and currently provides a number of resources, including retail expertise from large and small operations.

The **Delaware Department of Corrections** has requested $75.7 million in the upcoming fiscal year's general fund budget, a $9.8-million increase over last year's figure. Corrections Commissioner Robert J. Watson says the added funds would enhance programs to make prisons safer for staff and inmates as well as keep inmates constructively involved. In addition to the general fund request, the department also submitted a list containing $35 million worth of construction, maintenance, repair, and security projects. Topping that list is a $16.7-million installment on a proposed 600-bed prison to be built on the former Budd Metal site in Wilmington. The prison plan, however, is tied up in Superior Court.

The growing number of **drug arrests** in Delaware has prompted **State Police** officials to ask for more staff, equipment, and cars. During budget hearings in November, State Police Superintendent Clifford M. Graviet asked that an additional five drug enforcement officers be hired to handle the rapidly rising number of drug arrests in the State. He says the increased arrests have also put added wear and tear on police vehicles prompting his department to request funding for 100 new cars.

Health and Social Services Secretary Tom Eichler has asked for a 120% increase in his department's capital budget to create new facilities and catch up on years of neglect. He also asked for an 11.8% increase in state funding for the operations side of the department's budget. Most of the money is aimed at new and expanded health programs targeted to pregnant women, children, drug and alcohol users, AIDS patients, and mentally ill people.

Contracts for construction projects in Delaware fell 18% in October to $88,864,000. Year-to-date figures, however, rose 4% to $712,974,000. In December, building construction was slowed due to unseasonably cold weather, resulting in what developers say will be higher labor and supply costs this year, eventually leading to higher home prices.

New Castle County

The **Medical Center of Delaware** has chosen the Stat Organization of Wilmington to develop a medical office building at Wilmington Hospital. Construction is due to start this year.

The **Medical Center** has also been awarded a $3.2 million federal grant to allow doctors and patients to participate in clinical studies of promising new drugs designed to treat AIDS. The Medical Center was chosen by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases as one of 18 **"Community Programs for Clinical Research on AIDS."** Medical Center officials say the money will allow doctors and AIDS patients to participate in the type of drug testing usually available only on the university level.

K-mart has opened a new location in the College Square Shopping Center in Newark. The store moved from Castle Mall and has taken over the former Bradlees Department Store at College Square. Eighty new employees have been hired in addition to the 70 that were transferred from the Castle Mall location.

Increased enrollment has prompted the **Wilmington Friends School** to initiate a $1.2-million expansion of its lower school. The new 12-room wing will include rooms for science, computer training, and music. Expansion is scheduled for completion in September.

Although the office market has been somewhat flat in recent months, the **Commonwealth Group** has started work on a $ 20-million office complex near Interstate 95 and Salem Church Road. The complex, known as "Christiana Corporate Center," will include four or five buildings on 31 acres and be built without a lead tenant.

ICI Americas officials say the company's new $13.2-million addition to its corporate headquarters should be finished by the fall of this year. The four-story structure, built to handle growth, could house up to 450 employees. The new building is located along Delaware 141 west of U.S. 202.

Developer **Richard Chalfont** has secured $6.8 million in financing to complete the third and final phase of a waterfront condominium complex on **Superfine Lane** in Wilmington. Since construction began in 1979, the project has been beset with a number of problems including high interest rates, zoning and construction delays, vandalism, and partial bankruptcy. Chalfont says the financing will be used to complete a custom-designed, 10-story building. Construction is set to begin this spring.

Officials from the Interfaith Housing Task Force, the Dunleith, Overview Gardens, and Garfield Park civic associations, and the Rosehill Community Center broke ground in December on 111 modular homes in the Minquadale area for sale or rental to low and moderate income people. **"Arbor Place"** will be located on Briarcliff Drive in Overview Gardens and is being funded through the state, a bank consortium, the Delaware Community Investment Corporation, the Du Pont Company, and Wilmington Trust. Construction of the first 42 rental units should be complete by early spring.

Construction on the first building of the $2 million **Odessa Professional Park** got underway in December. When finished, the 4.5-acre site, located between the northbound and southbound lanes of U.S. 13 in Odessa, will contain a two-story, 20,000-square-foot building and a 10,000-square-foot building. Construction of the larger building should be complete by July of this year. Park owners say the development is the first major office building project between the C&D Canal and North Dover.

Construction began in December on a single-story, mixed-use building at the **Boulden Interchange Park** near U.S. 13 in New Castle. Michelle Bedford, a representative of park developer Rouse and Associates, says this is the park's eighth building and will be used either as office or storage space.

Four hundred and fifty auto workers from **General Motors** Boxwood Road Assembly Plant remain on indefinite leave after being laid off in early January. Initially General Motors closed the plant for two weeks in January due to slow sales of Chevrolet's Beretta and Corsica models. After reopening on January 16, those on indefinite leave were not called back.

December's announcement of the closing of **Brandywine Raceway** was followed in February by plans to turn the Brandywine Hundred site into an 850,000-square-foot shopping mall. Raceway officials unveiled plans for a proposed $100-million retail complex which will sit on 81 acres. The plan hinges, however, on land rezoning approval by New Castle County Council. Raceway officials say the remaining 126 acres of land will keep its residential zoning status. In early March members of the **Cloverleaf Standardbred Owners Association** approached several state legislators about having the State purchase the Raceway land and turning it into a Meadowlands-style sports complex. Representative David H. Ennis, R-Gordon Heights, says the proposal is in the "conversation stage." He adds, however, that the complex could include not only a revitalized racetrack, but possibly a convention center,

trade center, sports complex, public transportation complex, and a horse-showing facility. Some officials speculate the cost of such a venture could cost taxpayers upwards of $50 million. Raceway owners announced the closing of the raceway late last year after **Governor Castle** vetoed a measure allowing racetracks to operate slot machines. The State Legislature tried to override the veto in January, but fell short of the required votes. Raceway officials felt slot machines would have been the only way to save the financially ailing track.

Houston-based **Lockey Properties** has bought a 26-acre tract of land where it plans to build 228 apartments at a cost of $13 million. Lockey paid Newark Developers, a local partnership, $1.8 million for the land which is situated along Delaware 2, just north of Delaware 4. Lockey has yet to secure building permits for the site, but once it does, construction should take 14 months.

St. Francis Hospital has expanded its pediatric unit by over 1,000 square feet to accommodate its growing staff. The expansion to the fourth floor of the Medical Office Building includes a new nurses station, three offices, an additional work station, and enlargement of the well-child waiting room.

The **Chrysler Corporation** has delayed plans for a one-week March layoff of nearly 3,600 workers at the company's Newark assembly plant because of what company officials call "improved market conditions." The delay also puts on hold plans for an indefinite layoff of 780 salaried and hourly employees. In January, the company announced that after a scheduled company-wide layoff the week of March 19, 780 salaried and hourly workers would stay out of work indefinitely. While plans to indefinitely layoff the 780 remain on hold, company officials say the one-week plant layoff has been rescheduled for the week of April 1.

We welcome your comments and suggestions. Please call (302) 368-6960.

Kent County

After opening its Dover operation a year ago, **TeleCall, Incorporated** has doubled its size and moved to new headquarters in Carroll's Plaza. The national telemarketing firm opened its new headquarters in late October, employing 300 people working in three shifts.

Los Angeles-based **Computer Sciences Corporation** (CSC) announced plans in late October to open an office in Dover, possibly becoming Kent County's largest private employer. By 1991 CSC plans to hire up to 1,500 employees to process billings, claims, and payouts for health insurers and insurance administrators. So far, the company has been deluged with employment applications. Construction of the company's permanent headquarters in Dover should be complete by October of this year.

Acme Markets opened a new superstore in October in the North Dover Shopping Center. At 57,000 square feet, it is the largest food store in Dover. The store is staffed by about 200 employees.

North Dover Shopping Center celebrated its grand opening in November with more than 96% occupancy. The center, located on U.S. 13 at Dover Downs, is home to an Ames Department Store, an Acme Supermarket, a Wall-to-Wall Sound and Video, and a Thrift Drug, among others.

Delaware's first **T.J. Maxx** opened its doors in Dover in November. The store, located at The Centre at Dover, features clothing, shoes, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen accessories, and gift items. About 100 employees have been hired to operate the store.

As of mid-June, **Equitable Bank N.A. (Delaware)** will shut one or both of its Dover offices as part of the purchase of Equitable's parent, Equitable Bankcorp, by MNC, Maryland Bank North America's (MBNA) parent company. Through an internal memo issued in November, Equitable's 230 Dover employees were told of the purchase and offered similar positions with MBNA in Newark. Despite the closure of the Dover sites, MBNA may keep one of them open, possibly the Silver Lake

location, for telemarketing operations. This operation could employ 100 workers. The sale of Equitable Bankcorp to MNC was completed January 18.

Gupta Associates Engineers, Incorporated of Frederica broke ground in November for a new medical office building and a bank, both located in Dover. The medical building will be located on South Queen Street opposite Spence's Bazaar. **Diamond State Bank** is being developed by a group of local business and professional people and will be initially capitalized at $4.4 million.

A new **Sizzler** Steak, Seafood, and Salad Restaurant opened in Dover in December. The restaurant employs about 100 people.

The **Blue Hen Mall** has been getting a makeover of sorts over the past few months. When the project is finished, mall owners expect to have spent around $2.2 million remodeling and repainting. The 476,000-square-foot structure sits on a 61.5 acre parcel of land and includes some office space along with retail space.

The rezoning of 293 acres of farmland in Dover has paved the way for construction of 400 new homes in the **Fox Hall/Retreat** neighborhood. Project developer James B. McClements testified before Dover City Council in December that this project will be similar to developments he's built in the past. Construction should begin in 1991 and take eight to ten years to complete.

The **City of Harrington** got a shot in the arm in December with the creation of 80 new jobs through the addition of two new businesses and expansion of a third. Groundbreaking took place for a new **Pepsi-Cola** Bottling Company distribution center which will employ 30 people. **American Beton Systems**, a company that makes precast concrete panels, opened and created 30 new jobs. **Consolidated Thermoplastics** doubled its size and hired 20 new workers. City Manager Janice S. Almquist says these three businesses alone will add more than $3.5 million to the city's tax base.

The long-vacant **Kent County AeroPark** has secured its first tenant. In December, the **RBI Corporation** of Richmond, Virginia signed a lease to use about one-third of a 34,000-square-foot warehouse as a distribution center for lawn mower and small engine parts. AeroPark developers say once this initial building is 50% leased, they will begin construction on a second. AeroPark officials are still hoping the Fairchild Aircraft company will commit to the AeroPark. More than a year ago, Fairchild had planned to lease up to 17 acres for a factory that would employ 1,000 workers. Last August, however, the company announced an indefinite delay.

Sussex County

The Southern Campus of **Delaware Technical and Community College** has opened a $2.3 million center for vocational education. The facility, which opened in mid-October, offers day classes in car and truck mechanics, heavy equipment operation, refrigeration, and heating and air conditioning. Evening courses will also be offered in truck driving and auto emission control.

In October, after more than two years of research and testing, **Nanticoke Homes**, Inc., began construction of a new energy-efficient home called the Gold-Shield model. The company says that customers are guaranteed to have heating costs no higher than a fixed dollar amount per heating season. If they are, Nanticoke will pay the difference for two years.

Developer **Leon N. Weiner and Associates**, Incorporated and the Delaware Division of Housing and Community Development, broke ground in November on a $2 million low-income housing project in Georgetown. "Georgetown Apartments II" will consist of 50 units and be ready for occupancy sometime this spring. With these 50 new units, Georgetown will have 246 affordable housing units in place.

Construction is expected to get underway early this year on a 550-unit leisure community on the Indian River Bay. **"Bethany Bay"** will include single and multi-family homes with views of the water. The project is a joint venture of several Delaware and Pennsylvania-based real-estate professionals called Linder & Company, Incorporated, with prices ranging anywhere from $120,000 to more than $200,000.

The **Bethany Beach** water system will get a **$3.1** million face lift this spring. A new water treatment plant will be built, and part of the distribution system will be replaced. Total system improvements are projected to be finished by the spring of 1991.

JOB SERVICE OFFICE RECENT APPLICANTS

Check the following mini-resumes for a match with your company's personnel needs.

Occupation desired	# of Months Exper.	Other Experience	# of Months Other Exper.	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of *Applicant
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER	99	DESIGNER/ DRAFTER	36	16	FULL - TIME / $35K	YES / NEW CASTLE CO
PLAN ACCOUNTANT	4	PROJECT COORD./ CONTROLR	72	16	FULL TIME / $30K	NO; WILL COMM. 1.5 HRS / NEW CASTLE CO
BOOKKEEPER	30	DATA ENTRY OP.	60	12	FULL TIME / $12.5K	YES IN SUSSEX / SUSSEX CO
LAB. TECH.	48	PAYROLL CLERK	6	12	FULL TIME / $12,5K	YES LOWER DE-MD / SUSSEX CO
MACHINIST	36			12	FULL TIME / $21.6K	NO / KENT CO
MEDICAL ASSIST.	79			12	FULL TIME / $15.4K	NO / KENT CO.
INSPECTOR FABRICATOR	99	INSPECTOR AIR CARRIER	50	12	FULL TIME / $25.5K	NO / KENT CO.
POULTRY GRADING SUPERVISOR	5	SHIPPING SUPERVISR	24	12	FULL TIME / $13K	YES / SUSSEX CO

* Due to the time lapse between collection of this data and publication of the Digest, these applicants may have already found jobs. These mini-resumes are examples of the types of job-seekers available in Delaware. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information: New Castle County, 571-6194; Kent County, 736-5473; Sussex County, 856-5230.

Months Experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years 3 months

SPECIAL NOTICE

One of Dover's leading companies is looking for someone with a strong background in Electrical, Chemical, or Mechanical Engineering. Competitive Salary - Growth into Management. If you are interested, or know someone who is, please send resume to:

Dr. M. Radebach
DE Dept. of Labor
P.O. Box 616
Dover, DE 19903

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TABLE 1

(IN THOUSANDS)

AREA	YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
		OCT	NOV	DEC	OCT	NOV	DEC	OCT	NOV	DEC	OCT	NOV	DEC
UNITED STATES**	1989	124,148.0	124,488.0	124,546.0 *	117,585.0	117,836.0	117,888.0 *	6,563.0	6,652.0	6,658.0 *	5.3	5.3	5.3 *
	1988	122,091.0	122,510.0	122,650.0	115,573.0	115,947.0	116,141.0	6,518.0	6,563.0	6,509.0	5.3	5.4	5.3
UNITED STATES***	1989	124,416.0	124,664.0	123,998.0 *	118,194.0	118,168.0	117,698.0 *	6,222.0	6,495.0	6,300.0 *	5.0	5.2	5.1 *
	1988	122,432.0	122,639.0	122,120.0	116,250.0	116,314.0	115,978.0	6,182.0	6,325.0	6,142.0	5.0	5.2	5.0
DELAWARE***	1989	366.5	366.5	366.5 *	353.8	356.4	356.3 *	12.8	10.2	10.2 *	3.5	2.8	2.8
	1988	353.1	351.5	351.5	343.2	342.1	340.6	9.9	9.3	10.9	2.8	2.7	3.1
WILMINGTON PMSA***	1989	309.3	310.3	312.6 *	296.9	300.3	302.8 *	12.4	9.9	9.8 *	4.0	3.2	3.1 *
	1988	304.2	304.5	305.7	294.8	295.4	295.6	9.4	9.1	10.0	3.1	3.0	3.3
SURROUNDING STATES:													
NEW JERSEY***	1989	4,046.0	4,065.0	4,047.0 *	3,839.0	3,856.0	3,901.0 *	207.0	209.0	146.0 *	5.1	5.1	3.6 *
	1988	3,907.0	3,953.0	4,013.0	3,769.0	3,814.0	3,854.0	138.0	139.0	159.0	3.5	3.5	4.0
NEW YORK***	1989	8,662.0	8,751.0	8,784.0 *	8,257.0	8,292.0	8,289.0 *	405.0	459.0	495.0 *	4.7	5.2	5.6 *
	1988	8,562.0	8,583.0	8,614.0	8,202.0	8,211.0	8,217.0	360.0	372.0	397.0	4.2	4.3	4.6
PENNSYLVANIA***	1989	5,798.0	5,959.0	5,921.0 *	5,530.0	5,638.0	5,605.0 *	268.0	321.0	316.0 *	4.6	5.4	5.3 *
	1988	5,807.0	5,779.0	5,806.0	5,514.0	5,529.0	5,562.0	294.0	250.0	244.0	5.1	4.3	4.2
MARYLAND***	1989	2,545.0	2,560.8	2,559.8 *	2,452.7	2,469.9	2,472.2 *	92.4	91.0	87.7 *	3.6	3.6	3.4 *
	1988	2,471.4	2,480.3	2,472.4	2,371.1	2,380.3	2,379.0	100.3	100.0	93.4	4.1	4.0	3.8

** PRELIMINARY* *** SEASONALLY ADJUSTED* **** NONSEASONALLY ADJUSTED*

NOTE: DATA PROVIDED IN CONJUNCTION WITH UNITED STATES DEPT. OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DELAWARE- NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY- BY PLACE OF WORK

TABLE-2 (IN THOUSANDS)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1989 OCT	1989 NOV	1989 DEC	1988 OCT	1988 NOV	1988 DEC
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	343.6	342.7	344.5	335.1	337.3	338.0
MANUFACTURING	69.6	69.2	71.9	70.4	70.9	70.9
DURABLE GOODS	16.7	16.0	18.8	17.6	17.8	18.0
PRIMARY & FABRICATED METALS	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
MACHINERY	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	5.7	5.1	7.9	6.5	6.7	7.0
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	52.9	53.2	53.1	52.8	53.1	52.9
FOOD & KINDRED	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.4
TEXTILE & APPAREL	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
CHEMICALS	33.1	33.2	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.9
RUBBER & PLASTICS	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NONMANUFACTURING	274.0	273.5	272.6	264.7	266.4	267.1
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	20.2	20.1	19.4	22.7	22.2	22.0
GENERAL BLDG. CONT.	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.0	6.1	6.0
HEAVY CONST. CONT.	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.9	4.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONT.	10.8	10.9	10.8	12.5	12.1	11.9
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTILITIES	13.8	13.6	13.6	14.1	14.1	14.2
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASS.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
COMMUNICATION	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
ELECTRIC GAS & SAN. SERVICE	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	76.0	76.9	76.9	73.1	74.1	74.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	14.0	14.2	14.4	13.1	13.0	13.1
WHOLESALE-DURABLE	9.0	9.0	9.2	7.7	7.6	7.7
WHOLESALE-NONDURABLE	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
RETAIL TRADE	62.0	62.7	62.5	60.0	61.1	61.5
BLDG. MATERIAL & GARDEN SUP.	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
GENERAL MERCH. STORES	9.5	9.9	10.4	9.3	10.0	10.3
FOOD STORES	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.1	9.2	9.4
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.7
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	18.0	18.1	17.8	18.0	17.7	17.6
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.6	8.9	9.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	33.3	33.2	33.1	30.4	30.7	31.1
BANKING	19.3	19.2	19.1	17.3	17.6	17.8
FINANCE, EXCLUDING BANKS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGTS. & BROKERS	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.7
REAL ESTATE	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1
SERVICES	80.7	80.5	80.1	77.3	76.9	76.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	20.1	20.1	19.7	20.0	20.1	20.6
AUTOMOBILE & MISC. REPAIR	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5
HEALTH SERVICES	22.1	22.3	22.3	20.9	20.8	20.8
LEGAL SERVICES	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6
SOCIAL SERVICES	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9
OTHER SERVICES	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.3	14.1	13.8
GOVERNMENT	49.9	49.1	49.4	47.0	48.3	48.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	44.0	43.3	43.6	41.2	42.6	42.4
STATE GOVERNMENT	26.0	24.9	25.0	22.7	24.1	24.1
STATE EDUCATION	12.1	11.1	11.2	9.1	10.5	10.5
STATE NON-EDUCATION	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.6
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	18.0	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.3
LOCAL EDUCATION	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5
LOCAL NON-EDUCATION	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

WILMINGTON PMSA- NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY- BY PLACE OF WORK

TABLE-2A (IN THOUSANDS)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1989 OCT	1989 NOV	1989 DEC	1988 OCT	1988 NOV	1988 DEC
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	292.0	293.2	295.5	288.1	290.3	291.2
MANUFACTURING	59.1	58.4	61.3	59.6	60.0	60.3
DURABLE GOODS	15.4	14.8	17.8	16.1	16.5	16.8
PRIMARY & FABRICATED METALS	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
MACHINERY	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	6.2	5.6	8.7	7.0	7.3	7.5
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
NONDURABLE GOODS	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
FOOD & KINDRED	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
TEXTILE & APPAREL	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
CHEMICALS	34.1	34.2	34.3	33.9	33.9	33.9
RUBBER & PLASTICS	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
NONMANUFACTURING	232.9	234.8	234.2	228.5	230.3	230.9
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	17.9	17.8	17.2	19.4	19.2	18.6
GENERAL BLDG. CONT.	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.9
HEAVY CONST. CONT.	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8
SPECIAL TRADE CONT.	8.8	8.9	8.7	10.3	10.1	9.9
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTILITIES	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.2
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASS.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
COMMUNICATION	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
ELECTRIC GAS & SAN. SERVICE	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61.9	63.6	63.7	60.3	61.5	62.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.2
WHOLESALE-DURABLE	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.6
WHOLESALE-NONDURABLE	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6
RETAIL TRADE	51.0	52.5	52.6	49.3	50.5	50.8
BLDG. MATERIAL & GARDEN SUP.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
GENERAL MERCH. STORES	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.0	8.5	8.8
FOOD STORES	8.4	8.9	8.9	7.8	7.7	7.9
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.7
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	14.7	14.9	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	7.3	7.6	8.0	6.8	7.2	7.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	29.1	29.1	28.9	26.7	26.8	27.4
BANKING	16.7	16.6	16.5	14.9	15.0	15.2
FINANCE, EXCLUDING BANKS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGTS. & BROKERS	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4
REAL ESTATE	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
SERVICES	70.0	69.8	69.7	68.7	68.4	68.5
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.7
AUTOMOBILE & MISC. REPAIR	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8
HEALTH SERVICES	20.7	20.6	20.6	19.0	18.9	19.0
LEGAL SERVICES	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8
OTHER SERVICES	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.1	12.1	12.0
GOVERNMENT	38.1	38.8	39.0	38.1	39.0	39.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	33.4	34.1	34.4	33.5	34.4	34.4
STATE GOVERNMENT	16.0	16.3	16.4	15.0	15.9	15.9
STATE EDUCATION	9.2	9.4	9.5	8.3	9.1	9.1
STATE NON-EDUCATION	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	17.4	17.8	18.0	18.5	18.5	18.5
LOCAL EDUCATION	12.3	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2
LOCAL NON-EDUCATION	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.3
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

TABLE-3

DELAWARE *

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT	NOV	DEC	OCT	NOV	DEC	OCT	NOV	DEC
	1989								
MANUFACTURING	$ 468.95	$ 470.76	$ 485.07	41.1	40.9	40.9	$ 11.41	$ 11.51	$11.86
DURABLE GOODS	467.60	467.68	469.37	40.0	39.4	37.7	12.19	11.87	12.45
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	345.87	359.10	351.66	36.6	37.8	36.9	9.45	9.50	9.53
MACHINERY	508.82	531.22	567.04	41.2	42.6	44.3	12.35	12.47	12.80
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	634.68	584.86	541.23	40.4	39.2	36.3	15.71	14.92	14.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	460.10	472.58	493.00	41.6	41.8	42.5	11.06	11.36	11.60
FOOD & KINDRED	308.03	311.68	326.78	39.9	39.5	39.9	7.72	7.89	8.19
TEXTILE & APPAREL	331.67	339.47	332.10	40.3	41.5	40.5	8.23	8.18	8.20
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	371.20	442.78	371.77	37.8	40.4	36.2	9.82	10.96	10.27
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	336.41	333.41	344.25	39.3	36.8	37.5	8.56	9.06	9.18
CHEMICALS	646.14	638.36	647.46	44.5	44.3	44.9	14.52	14.41	14.42
RUBBER & PLASTICS	404.15	389.24	413.03	39.7	38.5	40.1	10.18	10.11	10.30
	1988								
MANUFACTURING	$ 409.94	$ 422.65	$ 413.92	39.8	40.6	39.8	$ 10.30	$ 10.41	$ 10.40
DURABLE GOODS	438.88	477.00	463.91	38.6	40.7	41.2	11.37	11.72	11.26
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	368.28	358.59	364.80	39.6	38.6	40.0	9.30	9.29	9.12
MACHINERY	466.57	492.31	483.66	42.3	43.8	43.3	11.03	11.24	11.17
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	523.01	551.49	584.03	35.7	40.7	41.2	14.65	13.55	13.69
NONDURABLE GOODS	390.17	390.02	378.30	40.6	40.5	38.8	9.61	9.63	9.75
FOOD & KINDRED	280.19	278.36	263.90	40.2	40.4	37.7	6.97	6.89	7.00
TEXTILE & APPAREL	313.29	325.71	315.87	40.9	42.3	40.6	7.66	7.70	7.78
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	409.82	389.92	389.18	40.1	37.1	37.1	10.22	10.51	10.49
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	399.23	397.13	384.28	37.0	37.5	37.2	10.79	10.59	10.33
CHEMICALS	560.96	574.21	562.00	41.8	41.7	40.2	13.42	13.77	13.98
RUBBER & PLASTICS	449.11	447.20	432.23	41.7	41.6	40.7	10.77	10.75	10.62

* COVERS AN ESTIMATED 38,300 PRODUCTON WORKERS

WILMINGTON PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (PMSA) **

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT	NOV	DEC	OCT	NOV	DEC	OCT	NOV	DEC
	1989								
MANUFACTURING	$ 606.42	$ 601.25	$ 623.48	43.1	43.1	44.0	$ 14.07	$13.95	$14.17
DURABLE GOODS	547.83	528.68	506.35	39.9	39.9	38.1	13.73	13.25	13.29
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	340.40	345.59	354.88	37.0	37.2	38.7	9.20	9.29	9.17
MACHINERY	527.94	549.50	589.35	42.0	43.2	45.3	12.57	12.72	13.01
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	636.70	587.22	543.41	40.4	39.2	36.3	15.76	14.98	14.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	640.80	638.32	680.99	45.0	44.7	46.9	14.24	14.28	14.52
FOOD & KINDRED	310.00	315.45	322.18	43.6	45.0	44.5	7.11	7.01	7.24
TEXTILE & APPAREL	354.44	362.15	354.44	40.6	41.2	40.6	8.73	8.79	8.73
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	391.79	385.14	404.07	37.6	36.3	36.7	10.42	10.61	11.01
CHEMICALS	771.40	758.03	781.34	47.5	47.2	48.5	16.24	16.06	16.11
RUBBER & PLASTICS	422.40	397.19	427.05	40.0	37.9	39.8	10.56	10.48	10.73
	1988								
MANUFACTURING	$ 519.95	$ 525.84	$ 518.34	40.4	41.7	41.5	$ 12.87	$ 12.61	$ 12.49
DURABLE GOODS	476.77	496.09	498.91	37.6	40.3	40.3	12.68	12.31	12.38
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	329.87	326.59	340.80	38.9	37.8	40.0	8.48	8.64	8.52
MACHINERY	481.53	506.33	497.23	42.5	43.8	43.2	11.33	11.56	11.51
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	525.15	552.97	563.75	35.7	40.6	41.0	14.71	13.62	13.75
NONDURABLE GOODS	567.68	559.00	540.97	43.5	43.3	42.9	13.05	12.91	12.61
FOOD & KINDRED	327.45	306.72	299.58	55.5	42.6	52.1	5.90	7.20	5.75
TEXTILE & APPAREL	334.82	341.54	334.54	41.8	42.8	41.2	8.01	7.98	8.12
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	476.77	455.22	472.43	37.6	37.1	39.6	12.68	12.27	11.93
CHEMICALS	737.56	737.03	712.38	45.5	45.3	44.0	16.21	16.27	16.19
RUBBER & PLASTICS	455.26	455.67	435.89	41.2	41.5	40.1	11.05	10.98	10.87

** COVERS AN ESTIMATED 28,800 PRODUCTON WORKERS

NOTE: MOST RECENT MONTH IS PRELIMINIARY DATA.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENTS
FOR REGULAR U.I. PROGRAM BY AREA/LOCAL OFFICE

TABLE-4

AREA AND OFFICE	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	WEEKS COMPENSATED			AMT. OF PAYMENT (IN $'S)		
STATE TOTALS *	17,014	16,468	17,522	2,897,680	2,641,683	2,740,485
NEW CASTLE COUNTY/	11,872	10,012	8,950	2,112,017	1,702,270	1,482,728
WILMINGTON L.O.	9,785	7,741	6,237	1,774,039	1,332,230	1,030,021
NEWARK L.O.	2,087	2,271	2,713	337,978	370,040	452,707
KENT COUNTY/						
DOVER L.O.	1,566	1,818	2,260	223,436	261,628	330,442
SUSSEX COUNTY/						
GEORGETOWN L.O.	1,254	2,440	3,465	158,718	301,691	440,665
	AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT (IN $'S)			NUMBER OF U.I. FIRST PAYMENTS		
STATE TOTALS *	178	170	166	1089	1110	1726
NEW CASTLE COUNTY/	185	179	173	475	570	870
WILMINGTON L.O.	187	180	171	335	381	583
NEWARK L.O.	176	177	177	140	189	287
KENT COUNTY/						
DOVER L.O.	152	150	153	158	144	237
SUSSEX COUNTY/						
GEORGETOWN L.O.	141	137	142	139	233	358

* INCLUDES INTERSTATE LIABLE PAYMENTS WHICH ARE NOT AGGREGATED IN THE AREA/LOCAL OFFICE TOTALS
SOURCE: DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM

DELAWARE U.I. REGULAR CONTINUED CLAIM COUNTS

TABLE-5

	1989			1988		
	FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 12TH OF					
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
TOTAL COUNT	5,600	3,600	4,500	3,400	3,700	4,100
NUMBER OF AUTO INDUSTRY	2,600	200	0	1,300	1,100	900
TOTAL LESS AUTO INDUSTRY	3,000	3,400	4,500	2,100	2,600	3,200
	FOR THE MONTHS OF					
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
TOTAL COUNT	18,500	18,100	18,300	15,300	15,100	18,100
NUMBER OF AUTO INDUSTRY	6,000	2,900	1,500	6,600	4,000	4,600
TOTAL LESS AUTO INDUSTRY	12,500	15,100	16,700	8,700	11,100	13,500

NOTE: DETAIL MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM WEEKLY LOCAL OFFICE REPORTS OF U.I. CLAIMS-TAKING ACTIVITIES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND PERCENT CHANGES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS PHILADELPHIA AREA

TABLE-6

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	1989 OCT	1989 NOV	1989 DEC	1988 OCT	1988 NOV	1988 DEC
ALL ITEMS (1967=100)	377.1	375.8	375.4	359.9	361.9	362.8
ALL ITEMS (1982-84=100)	130.5	130.1	129.9	124.6	125.3	125.6
FOOD & BEVERAGES	127.0	127.4	127.7	118.5	117.3	118.2
HOUSING	132.9	135.2	132.7	126.2	128.2	128.6
APPAREL & UPKEEP	97.8	95.8	92.0	113.7	113.8	110.3
TRANSPORTATION	123.4	123.0	123.1	117.4	117.7	117.9
MEDICAL	164.1	166.1	159.8	145.5	146.1	146.2
ENTERTAINMENT	130.3	129.7	130.1	125.1	124.6	126.5
OTHER GOODS & SERVICES	158.0	159.2	158.4	148.8	148.8	150.4
	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH AND YEAR AGO					
ALL ITEMS						
MONTHLY	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	0.2
YEARLY	4.7	3.8	3.4	4.6	5.6	5.6
	UNITED STATES					
ALL ITEMS						
INDEX.(1967=100)	376.2	377.0	377.6	360.1	360.5	360.9
INDEX.(1982-84=100)	125.6	125.9	126.1	120.2	120.3	120.5
MO. CHANGE (%)	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
YR. CHANGE (%)	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.4

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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DELAWARE DIGEST

Volume 35, No. 1

LABOR MARKET QUARTERLY ACTIVITY

1st Quarter 1990

HIGHLIGHTS

Delaware's unemployment rate finishes the quarter at 4.4%, maintaining the State's rank as having one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation.

The Philadelphia Area Consumer Price Index rises 5.2% from March 1989 to March 1990.

The Campbell Soup Company's worldwide restructuring plan closes two company subsidiaries on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

Delaware Governor Michael N. Castle revises the state's budget in light of falling revenue projections.

Chrysler Corporation officials announce plans to shift production of its LeBaron Coupe and convertible from St. Louis to its Newark assembly plant.

Star States Corporation delays construction start-up of a $70 million office tower in downtown Wilmington.

The Fairchild Aircraft Corporation delays plans to build a factory and bring 1,000 new jobs to Dover after filing for protection from creditors under federal bankruptcy laws in Texas.

The Delaware Department of Labor's Division of Unemployment Insurance releases Benefits Quality Control Data for CY 1989.

Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information
Delaware Occupational Information Coordinating Committee

Delaware Department of Labor
Jan E. Robinson, Secretary

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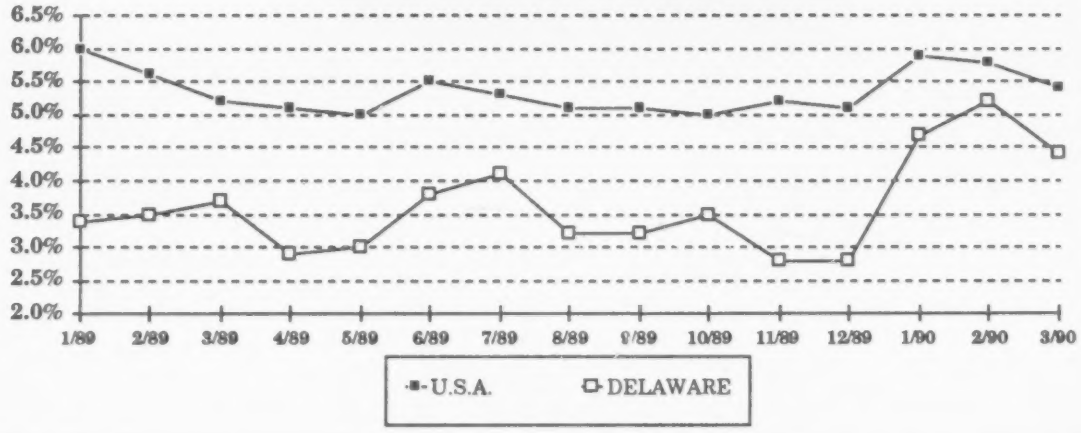
LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS (TABLE 1: see page 13)

Delaware's unemployment rate for the first quarter ended with a three-month low of 4.4% in March after peaking at 5.2% in February and 4.7% in January. Delaware continues to maintain one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation with a quarterly average of 4.8 percent. Nationally, the unemployment rate averaged 5.7% over the period, finishing the quarter at 5.4%. The quarterly unemployment rate for the neighboring region of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York was 5.3%.

USA and Delaware Unemployment Rates
January 1989-March 1990



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (TABLES 2 and 2A: see pages 14 & 15)

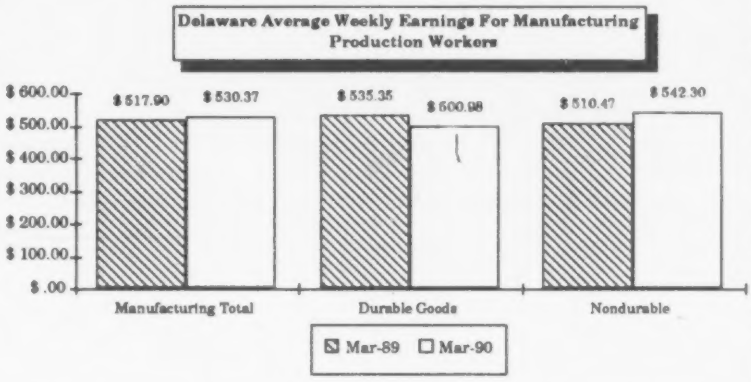
Total State nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased in January largely due to seasonal declines in retail trade. Throughout the quarter, total employment increased from 339,100 in January to 345,800 in March. Seasonal gains in Construction; Transportation Equipment; and State Education accounted for most of this modest growth.

Over the year, gains were greatest in Services (1,200 new jobs in Health Services) and Government (1,300 in State Education).

The Wilmington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), with average quarterly employment of 296,400, saw job gains similar to those experienced statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS (TABLE 3; see page 16)

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Delaware increased from January to March ($499.76-$530.37). From March 1989-March 1990, average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers in Delaware rose 2.4%. Increases during the first quarter primarily occurred in transportation equipment and the nondurable goods sectors of textiles and apparel; paper, printing, and publishing; and chemicals. Weekly hours for the quarter averaged 41.2 hours, unchanged from year-earlier figures. Hourly wages were slightly higher during the quarter compared to the same three-month period a year ago.



Wilmington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) weekly earnings for the quarter averaged $649.90, compared to $637.68 for the same quarter a year ago. Weekly hours for the quarter averaged 42.9 hours, compared to 1989 first-quarter figures of 42.6. Hourly earnings were slightly higher compared to the same period a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) (TABLES 4 & 5; see pages 17 & 18)

Total weeks of regular UI benefits compensated during the first quarter of 1990 totaled 83,436 with benefits totaling $13,497,725. The average weekly payment for UI regular unemployment remained steady at $171. Continued claim counts registered 88,300, compared to 61,500 during the first quarter of 1989. This jump in claims can be credited, in part, to job losses in retail trade (general merchandise; and apparel and accessory stores), finance (banking), and manufacturing (transportation equipment).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (TABLE 6 ; see page 18)

The Philadelphia Area Consumer Price Index rose slightly the first three months of the year, finishing the quarter at 133.6 in March. The quarterly increase is due, in part, to sector growth in food and beverages, apparel, medical, and services. Nationally, the March index registered modest growth at 128.7 for a monthly gain of .5 percent and a year-to-date change of 5.2 percent.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The **Index of Leading Economic Indicators** kicked off the second quarter with a 0.2% drop in April, indicating continued weakness in the economy. The drop dampened analysts' economic outlook after an optimistic 0.9% jump in March. David Berson, chief financial economist at the Federal National Mortgage Association says, despite the less-than-positive April figure, he doesn't see a recession in the near future. April's drop marks the second time in four months the government's gauge of expected economic strength has slipped. The index dropped 1% in February after a 0.2% rise in January. February's figure was fueled by a decline in building permit issues, while January's modest increase was propelled by an unusual jump in permit issues. Builders were in a rush to beat a January 13 cutoff date for a federal requirement for buildings to provide special access to the handicapped.

An April drop in the Labor Department's **Producer Price Index** has eased higher inflation fears. The index dropped 0.3% in April, mainly due to a record drop in vegetable prices. It was the sharpest decline since August 1989. April's drop carries over from a March decline of 0.2%. February's index was unchanged, while January showed a sharp rise of 1.8%. A severe cold snap in December sparked skyrocketing fuel oil and vegetable prices in January before a warm-weather trend lowered prices in February and March.

The **F.W. Dodge Group** says **new construction contracts** fell 6% in April to their lowest level in four years. The forecasting group says regulatory clampdowns on high-risk real estate lending practices led to the drop. Nonresidential building contracts and the value of newly started one-family homes and apartments dropped, while nonbuilding construction (public works and utilities) rose slightly. April's slide came in sharp contrast to a 4% rise in construction contracting in March. March's rise stemmed a five-month slide that was heavily concentrated in the Northeast. New construction contracts fell 5% in February and 3% in January, reflecting continued regional weakness in the Northeast and South Atlantic.

After peaking in January, **housing starts** virtually bottomed out in March, falling 9.3%, the sharpest one-month drop since January 1989. Analysts note that most of the decline was in single-family homes, while multi-family starts rose 0.9 percent. The Commerce Department reports that March's drop follows a 7% dip in February and a 24.7% rise in January. Analysts say warm weather ignited the January spurt.

Meanwhile, the **National Association of Realtors** reports sales of existing homes fell 1.6% during the first quarter, citing double-digit mortgage rates and rising prices. Higher mortgage rates also caused new home sales to slump 5% in March and 1.5% in February. These figures continued a four-month trend that saw sales drop 6.8% in January and 8.0% in December.

After ending the first quarter on a high note, **orders for durable goods** dropped 4.1% in April due to declining orders for transportation equipment. Orders for durable goods, which include machinery, household appliances, military equipment, cars, and other items designed to last at least three years, ended the first quarter with a 6.5% increase in March and a 2.4% rise in February. This late quarter surge, however, wasn't enough to counter a 10.5% plunge in January, which was enhanced by fewer auto orders.

A **depressed auto market** sent sales of U.S.-built cars and trucks tumbling 17.7% in mid-May, compared to year-earlier figures. While American cars aren't selling, Japanese carmakers continue chipping away at the U.S. market. **Toyota**, **Nissan**, and **Mazda** posted big sales gains in early May. In what should have been the heart of the spring selling season, U.S. automakers posted a 17.7% sales drop in mid-April, compared to year-earlier figures. First quarter domestic car sales didn't fare well either. March sales fell 3.8%, late February sales plummeted 10.8% over year-earlier figures, and January sales dropped 4.6 percent. Ford Motor Company President Philip E. Benton Jr. says he doesn't see any improvement this model year, but adds things will probably pick up in the fourth quarter.

Retail Sales figures for the first quarter ended on a down note, dropping 0.6% in March. This marks the first time in more than three years that Retail Sales have fallen in two consecutive months. Analysts say, however, that the retail sector is doing much better than the numbers indicate. Despite this, every type of retailer except food stores reported falling sales in March. Retail Sales dropped 0.6% in February due primarily to slumping auto sales, while January figures rose 2.8%.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Construction of a **153,000-square-foot retail center** just north of the Delaware State-line is scheduled for completion in September. The $20-million Glen Eagle Square will house 40 tenants and include such specialty stores as Gap for Kids, Banana Republic, and Ann Taylor. **VRG Corporation** of Cherry Hill, N.J. is building the complex, which is located on Ridge Road, just off Route 202.

Datron Incorporated plans to consolidate three of its operations into a single management structure and house them in a **125,000-square-foot building** on Route 452 in Upper Chichester, Pennsylvania. The building, now under construction, will be home to All American Engineering of Newark, Delaware; Befab Safeland Ltd. of Shannon, Ireland; and Advanced Development & Engineering Center of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. The three operations design and manufacture aircraft arresting gear systems.

Work began in May on a $57.4 million project to protect **Ocean City, Maryland** beaches from storm damage. Under the second phase of a beach restoration project, a steel bulkhead will be built from 4th Street to 27th Street and a line of dunes will be built from 27th Street to the Delaware line. Sand pumped from the ocean floor will be used to build the dunes and extend the beach about 200 feet beyond the dune line.

The **Campbell Soup Company's** worldwide restructuring plan has dealt an economic blow to Maryland's Eastern Shore. At the end of March, Campbell closed **Mrs. Paul's Kitchens** in Crisfield, Maryland, putting 246 employees out of work. Campbell Soup Company, Mrs. Paul's parent corporation, announced the closing of the facility last August. Campbell also shut down their Swanson's frozen food plant in nearby Pocomoke City in early April, leaving 272 people jobless. Maryland state and local officials are hoping to attract another food processor to the area in hopes of curbing hard times on the Eastern Shore.

STATE DEVELOPMENTS

In May, the **Delaware Economic and Financial Advisory Council (DEFAC)** reduced fiscal 1991 projected revenues to $1.181 billion due to predicted declines in personal and business-related taxes. The latest revenue projections come in the wake of Governor Castle's newly revised budget, which was slashed from an original January proposal of $1.235 billion to $1.216 billion. The revised budget includes a 4% raise for state employees and teachers, and $27.5 million in increased taxes.

In January, State Representative G. Wallace Caulk Jr. introduced legislation calling for a statewide November referendum, establishing a fund to save the state's disappearing farmland. If approved, the bill would create **agricultural districts,** which the state would purchase from farmers who would guarantee the land will remain agricultural for at least 25 years.

In January, the **State of Delaware** purchased **Thompson Island,** a 165-acre tract of land at the mouth of the Lewes-Rehoboth Canal. The $6.1 million parcel is the sixth property to be acquired under a three-year $21 million state plan to preserve natural areas.

The **National Association of Home Builders** reports that Delaware's new-home market was among the hardest hit in the United States during 1989. During the year, permits for new housing statewide fell 21.6 percent. The value of **residential construction** statewide dropped 28% in December alone. Delaware builders attribute sluggishness in New Castle County to a surplus of new homes priced above $275,000. Downstate home builders complain of being burdened by moratoriums. A mixture of state

and federal aid, however, helped double construction of low-income rental complexes in Delaware in 1989.

Senator Joseph Biden has co-authored a measure giving **Delaware law enforcers** $1.89 million in federal anti-drug money. The award is a 155% increase over last year's funding and will be used by police, prosecutors, and corrections agencies.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS

Allied Properties Inc. plans to build an $8 million shopping center on the site of the former A.I. DuPont Elementary School along Route 202 at Bethel Street. Demolition of the school began in December and was to be completed by March. Allied is negotiating leases with a home furnishings retailer, a jeweler, and a bank.

The pitter-patter of little feet can now be heard at **MBNA America**. In January, MBNA opened an on-site day care facility for employees' children at its Newark complex. As one of the largest licensed day care facilities in Delaware, the center has the capacity to oversee nearly 200 children up to five yearsof age.

New Castle County Council has approved plans for an 18,000-square-foot addition to the **New Castle Farmers Market**, its first significant addition in more than 30 years. The 70,000-square-foot market is occupied by nearly 70 merchants. The $1 million expansion will allow for about 18 new stores as well as expansion by existing merchants.

Citing competitive reasons, **Equibank Delaware NA**, the credit card subsidiary of Pittsburgh-based Equimark Corporation, is closing its doors. Equibank plans to sell its $460 million credit card portfolio and close the bank at 1407 Foulk Road in Foulkstone Plaza by the end of June. The move will leave about 200 people out of work. Equibank will be the fourth Delaware credit card bank created under the 1981 Financial Center Development Act to shut down since November.

At a time when Delaware's three chemical giants are facing difficult times, the **DuPont Company** announced the elimination of 900 salaried positions from its polymer products department. The January announcement will affect 300 to 400 people in Wilmington and about 600 overall in the United States. The **cutbacks** will be accomplished through transfers and voluntary termination incentives. Layoffs are not expected. DuPont's announcement came a day after the company announced it was eliminating 189 positions in its medical products division. It also comes at a time when ICI Americas delayed construction on a new building, and Hercules, Incorporated announced layoffs and its first earnings loss ever.

The Chrysler Corporation has announced plans to close its St. Louis, Missouri plant in September and shift production of the Chrysler LeBaron sports coupe and convertible to the Newark assembly plant. The production shift possibly means a few hundred more jobs in December at the Newark plant.

The **University of Delaware** has unveiled plans for a 13-acre dormitory complex on the school's North Campus. The $11 million complex includes three 30,000-square-foot brick buildings, housing 112 students each, plus a parking lot, basketball courts, and landscaped areas. University officials hope to move students into the complex for the Fall 1991 term.

Main Street Associates is constructing an 80,000-square-foot office building on Delaware 273 across from the University Plaza shopping center near Interstate 95 in Newark. The $7 million building will have a 65 foot high atrium and two wings of three and four stories. Construction should be completed by August.

A national multimillion-dollar company, providing computer services to the health care industry, has chosen the Christina Gateway as home for its corporate headquarters. **Dummit Healthcare Solutions** is consolidating its Minneapolis and Philadelphia operations and will lease office space in Three Christina Center. About 100 employees are expected to be in place by the end of the year.

Capano Development, Incorporated has received New Castle County Council rezoning approval to build a massive office, shopping, and hotel complex near the intersections of Delaware 7 and Interstate 95 in Stanton. **Center Pointe** will include four, four-story office buildings, a 231,000-square-foot shopping center, and a 150-room hotel.

In mid-March, contractors began widening a bottleneck on southbound **Interstate 95** at the Interstate 295 "split." The project, the first of two major I-95 repair projects, is expected to cost $1.87 million and snarl traffic for the next 18 months. Repairs to a six-mile section of the interstate north of **Concord Pike** (U.S. 202) began in May, reducing traffic to one lane each way through the active work areas.

The **Bancroft Construction Company** of Wilmington has won a $3 million contract to build a new elementary school in the rapidly-growing Odessa area. Construction is scheduled to be completed in the late spring of 1991, with occupancy planned for September of that year.

Star States Corporation, the parent of Wilmington Savings Fund Society, has temporarily delayed construction start-up on its $70 million downtown Wilmington office tower. Company management announced in May that it wants to re-evaluate building design, space requirements, and the company's financial exposure in the project. Currently Star States has about $13 million invested in the project. This comes on the heels of a less than positive 1989 earnings report. In 1989, Star States reported a loss of $5.8 million and projects a first quarter loss of $3.7 million. In April, Star States announced plans to sell its fleet leasing subsidiary, Anderson Leasing, and is considering similar moves with other units.

KENT COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS

Sovran Bank of Delaware, a credit card bank located in the Silver Lake Office Park, plans to close its doors by the end of the year. About 100 jobs will be lost. Sovran of Delaware is a branch bank of Sovran Financial Corporation of Norfolk, Virginia.

Arbor Health Care Co. has filed an application with the State Bureau of Health Planning and Resources Management for approval of a 101-bed health-care facility at Peck and East streets in Harrington. If approved by the state, construction would begin in March 1991, with completion expected in February 1992. Approval could mean the creation of 65 new jobs.

January saw the opening of a new 64-room **Days Inn** on Delaware 10 just west of Dover Air Force Base. A 66-room addition is planned for next year.

Fairchild Aircraft Corporation, which had planned to build a Dover factory and hire 1,000 people, has asked for protection from creditors under federal bankruptcy laws in Texas. Company officials say plans for the Dover plant are now on hold until Fairchild comes out of Chapter 11 reorganization.

Dover City Council has approved a rezoning request for construction of an office park in Towne Pointe. Jeffrie Enterprises, Incorporated will build the **Dover Corporate Center** on 37 acres of land at Buckson Drive and Jeffrie Boulevard, east of U.S. 13. The office park will be built in phases. The first building is expected to be open next year, with the remaining space built as tenants are secured.

Duck Creek Homes Inc. has begun hiring workers for its home manufacturing plant in Smyrna. The company bought the Arnold Building on North Main Street, opposite North Elementary School, for its initial production facility. Duck Creek also has a contract to purchase a 50-acre site near Smyrna High School for its proposed 120,000-square-foot primary manufacturing facility. Construction will begin this fall. The company will produce houses and light commercial buildings in both the initial facility and the larger primary facility upon its completion. The company plans to be in the primary facility in early 1991, with about 150 workers producing 10 homes a week.

SUSSEX COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS

A group of prominent Sussex County businessmen await final approval from the State Banking Commissioner to open **County Bank**, which will operate in the Rehoboth Beach area. The group is led by Sussex County businessman, Richard Derrickson. Harold Slatcher, former senior vice-president and chief lending officer for Sussex Trust Company, has been hired as President of the new bank. Bank officials hope to open their doors sometime this summer.

State environmental officials agreed at the end of December to issue up to 160 **septic tank permits** a year in residential areas along Delaware 1 near Rehoboth Beach. But, a moratorium will remain in effect along the 1,200-foot commercial strip that borders the highway. The main objective of the moratorium is to put a central sewer system in place. The state wants Sussex County Council to build the proposed West Rehoboth Sewer District within three years, but the council says it may take five years to finish. Plans for a central sewer system along Delaware 1 are moving closer to fruition, as Sussex County Council entered an agreement with the state in the beginning of April and negotiations with an engineering firm began.

Georgetown Aircraft Services Inc. has signed a multimillion-dollar contract to outfit an unspecified number of helicopters for the Taiwanese government. The CH-470 Chinook helicopters will be manufactured by Boeing Vertol Company of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania and shipped to Georgetown to be customized with avionics equipment, seats, galleys, and related equipment. Georgetown Aircraft will increase the size of its physical plant by 50% and its workforce by up to 20 percent. The company currently employs about 100 people.

A recently released report says Kent and Sussex Counties outpaced New Castle County in the percentage of new businesses created in 1987. Although the figures are dated, Delaware Development Office officials say the numbers are useful for predicting trends, as well as showing the amount of significant growth taking place in Southern Delaware. **County Business Patterns for Delaware** shows new businesses in Sussex County increased by 6.8% between 1986 and 1987, while Kent County rose 5.5%, and New Castle County 2.8%.

Sussex County Council has approved a three-year-old application by C & C Engineering for a residential planned community on Delaware 1, one and a half miles north of Sussex 380 near **North Bethany Beach**. The community will include 117 single family homes on about 45 acres of land. C & C is part of the Capano family developers of Wilmington.

We welcome your comments and suggestions. Please call (302) 368-6960.

Special Interest Article: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS QUALITY CONTROL DATA

The Unemployment Insurance Benefits Quality Control review process continued to be used during calendar year 1989 as a diagnostic tool by Division of Unemployment Insurance staff to identify errors and their causes and in correcting and tracking solutions to problems. Weekly random samples of unemployment insurance benefits payments were selected and examined thoroughly to determine if claimants were paid the proper benefit amounts. On the basis of the errors identified, the Division has developed and implemented corrective action to continue to insure the effective and efficient administration of this State's unemployment insurance program laws, rules, and procedures.

As in calendar year 1988, the three primary causes of improper benefit payments and subsequent overpayments within the sample reviewed during calendar year 1989 were:

(1) Failure of claimant to actively seek work.
(2) Untimely registration or non-registration of claimant for work with Division of Employment and Training.
(3) Failure of claimant to properly report wages.

During calendar year 1989, the Division of Unemployment Insurance implemented corrective action to address the issues of active work search and registration for work.

Specific corrective actions taken were:

(1) A "work search verification" program was implemented in December 1989. As a condition of the weekly active work search eligibility requirement, an unemployed individual must submit at least one work search verification card, completed and signed by a representative of the employer contacted, for each week of benefits claimed.

(2) A "work search verification" follow-up letter is submitted, on a random basis, to employers to verify that job contacts have been made by unemployed individuals.

(3) The cross-matching of claimant files and the exchange of information was initiated between the Division of Unemployment Insurance and the Division of Employment and Training to verify claimant work registration status.

A plan of action under consideration for implementation during calendar year 1990 is the utilization of an "earnings verification" card to be sent to employers to verify any weekly earnings reported by individuals filing for unemployment benefits.

Although two of the three corrective actions were implemented late in calendar year 1989, overpayments identified by the Quality Control review process were reduced by 1.3% from the previous year. More importantly, during the first three months of calendar year 1990, overpayments identified by the Quality Control review process have been reduced an additional 13.0 percent. Clearly, the corrective action taken has proven to be an effective means to prevent and detect benefit overpayments.

During calendar year 1989, the State of Delaware continued its proactive approach to effect the recovery of benefit overpayments. Recovery methods used were benefit offset, cash collections, court prosecution, and state income tax refund intercept. As a result of these various recovery efforts, a total of $424,919 was recovered for the Delaware Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, an increase of 19.9% over last year. In addition, a recovery rate of 66.0% was realized during the year which exceeds, by 11.0%, the desired level of achievement established by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

Finally, a summary of the "Benefit Quality Control Data" for CY 1989 is provided in the table on the following page:

Unemployment Insurance Benefits Quality Control Data
(CY 1989)

Total Dollars Paid in Population	$ 26,770,373
Total Dollars Paid in Sample	$ 78,255
Sample Size (# of claims reviewed)	498
Weeks of Benefits Claimed in Population	171,848
Weeks of Benefits Claimed in Sample	498

	Percentage of Dollars	Confidence Interval
Proper Payments within Sample	77.8 %	+ or - 3.9 %
Overpayments within Sample	22.2 %	+ or - 3.9 %
Total	100.0 %	
Underpayments	0.6 %	+ or - 0.4 %

Note: The State completed 79.7% of the cases within 90 days. The QC program requirement is 95.0% completed within 90 days.

0.4% of the sample cases were not completed when this report was prepared. The QC program requirement is that no more than 2.0% of the cases for the year remain incomplete.

JOB SERVICE OFFICE RECENT APPLICANTS

Check the following mini-resumes for a match with your company's personnel needs. *

Occupation desired	# of Months Exper.	Other Experience	# of Months Other Exper.	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of *Applicant
WAREHOUSE SUPERVISOR	99	ADMIN. ASSIST.	36	16	FULL - TIME / $20K	YES / NEW CASTLE CO
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWER	12	OFFICE MANAGER	99	16	FULL TIME / $20K	NO; / NEW CASTLE CO
OFFICE MANAGER	36	LOAN OFFICER.	12	12 + BANKING COURSES	FULL TIME / $20K	NO / NEWARK AREA
FACILITIES MANAGER	24	SENIOR TASK ENGINEER	6	14; 2YRS. COLLEGE ELECT. ENGINEER	FULL TIME / $20K	YES / NEWARK
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER	90			17	FULL TIME / $32K	YES / KENT CO
ACCOUNTANT	25			17	FULL TIME / $20K	YES / KENT CO.
DATA ENTRY OPERATOR	22	COLLEC-TIONS CLERK	8	12	FULL TIME / $5.50/ HR	NO / KENT CO.
MACHINIST/WELDER	12			12	FULL TIME / $9.50/ HR	YES / KENT CO

* Due to the time lapse between collection of this data and publication of the Digest, these applicants may have already found jobs. These mini-resumes are examples of the types of job-seekers available in Delaware. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information: New Castle County, 571-6194; Kent County, 736-5473; Sussex County, 856-5230.

Months Experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years 3 months

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

(IN THOUSANDS)

TABLE 1

AREA	YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
		JAN	FEB	MAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	JAN	FEB	MAR
UNITED STATES**	1990	124,397.0	124,630.0	124,829.0 *	117,863.0	118,035.0	118,334.0 *	6,535.0	6,594.0	6,495.0 *	5.3	5.3	5.2 *
	1989	123,265.0	123,117.0	123,245.0	116,640.0	116,757.0	117,047.0	6,625.0	6,360.0	6,198.0	5.4	5.2	5.0
UNITED STATES***	1990	123,293.0	123,442.0	123,789.0 *	116,037.0	116,308.0	117,093.0 *	7,256.0	7,134.0	6,697.0 *	5.9	5.8	5.4 *
	1989	122,095.0	121,906.0	122,223.0	114,786.0	115,023.0	115,844.0	7,309.0	6,883.0	6,378.0	6.0	5.6	5.2
DELAWARE***	1990	364.7	361.3	362.2 *	347.6	342.7	346.2 *	17.1	18.6	16.0 *	4.7	5.2	4.4
	1989	356.1	355.2	356.9	341.4	341.3	343.6	14.7	13.9	13.4	4.1	3.9	3.7
WILMINGTON PMSA***	1990	319.0	315.4	315.9 *	301.5	299.8	302.4 *	17.5	15.6	13.5 *	5.5	5.0	4.3 *
	1989	310.7	309.6	311.0	297.4	297.6	299.2	13.4	12.0	11.7	4.3	3.9	3.8
SURROUNDING STATES													
NEW JERSEY***	1990	3,980.0	4,038.0	4,048.0 *	3,773.0	3,838.0	3,849.0 *	207.0	200.0	199.0 *	5.2	5.0	4.9 *
	1989	3,997.0	4,021.0	3,987.0	3,816.0	3,841.0	3,856.0	181.0	180.0	131.0	4.5	4.5	3.3
NEW YORK***	1990	8,741.0	8,680.0	8,599.0 *	8,263.0	8,206.0	8,141.0 *	478.0	474.0	458.0 *	5.5	5.5	5.3 *
	1989	8,654.0	8,618.0	8,501.0	8,169.0	8,140.0	8,102.0	485.0	477.0	400.0	5.6	5.5	4.7
PENNSYLVANIA***	1990	5,860.0	5,883.0	5,915.0 *	5,512.0	5,510.0	5,599.0 *	348.0	373.0	316.0 *	5.9	6.3	5.3 *
	1989	5,856.0	5,788.0	5,862.0	5,562.0	5,506.0	5,617.0	294.0	283.0	246.0	5.0	4.9	4.2
MARYLAND***	1990	2,508.6	2,540.5	2,553.2 *	2,405.3	2,441.5	2,468.4 *	103.3	99.0	84.8 *	4.1	3.9	3.3 *
	1989	2,484.6	2,473.0	2,493.6	2379.1	2,368.7	2,396.4	105.5	104.2	97.2	4.2	4.2	3.9

** PRELIMINARY* *** SEASONALLY ADJUSTED* **** NONSEASONALLY ADJUSTED*

NOTE: DATA PROVIDED IN CONJUNCTION WITH UNITED STATES DEPT. OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DELAWARE- NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY- BY PLACE OF WORK
(IN THOUSANDS)

TABLE-2

INDUSTRY GROUP	1990 JAN	1990 FEB	1990 MAR	1989 JAN	1989 FEB	1989 MAR
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	339.1	343.9	345.8	333.8	335.0	338.4
GOODS PRODUCING	86.4	90.0	91.2	91.7	92.3	93.3
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	18.4	18.2	19.2	19.4	19.3	20.2
GENERAL BLDG. CONT.	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.2
HEAVY CONST. CONT.	2.7	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.4
SPECIAL TRADE CONT.	10.9	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.1	11.6
MANUFACTURING	67.9	71.7	71.9	72.2	72.9	73.0
DURABLE GOODS	14.3	18.1	18.4	18.7	19.4	19.4
PRIMARY & FABRICATED METALS	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
MACHINERY & ELECTRICAL EQUIP.	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	3.4	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.5	8.4
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	53.6	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.6
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0
TEXTILE, APPAREL, LEATHER	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISHING	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
CHEMICALS	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.5
PETROLEUM, COAL, PLASTICS	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	252.7	253.9	254.6	242.1	242.7	245.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUB. UTILITIES	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.7	15.0	15.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.0
RAILROAD TRANSPORT.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASS.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2
COMMUNICATIONS & UTIL.	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERV.	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	74.6	73.8	73.8	72.7	71.7	72.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.6
WHOLESALE-DURABLES	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6
WHOLESALE-NONDURABLES	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0
RETAIL TRADE	61.0	60.2	60.3	59.3	58.3	58.6
BLDG. MATERIAL & GARDEN SUP.	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
GENERAL MERCH. STORES	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.6	8.9	8.6
FOOD STORES	10.7	10.4	10.3	9.2	9.1	9.2
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	16.7	16.8	17.2	17.0	17.2	17.5
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	9.5	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.4	8.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	30.5	30.6	30.4	29.4	29.3	29.6
FINANCE	21.4	21.3	21.1	20.5	20.4	20.7
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.5	17.3	17.6
OTHER FINANCE	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
INSURANCE	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8
REAL ESTATE	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
SERVICES	84.5	84.9	85.8	77.7	79.2	80.4
HOTEL & LODGING	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	20.3	20.2	20.1	18.1	18.7	19.1
AUTOMOBILE & MISC. REPAIR	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
HEALTH SERVICES	23.3	23.4	23.6	21.0	21.3	21.4
HOSPITALS	11.3	11.3	11.4	10.9	10.9	10.9
OTHER HEALTH SERV.	12.0	12.1	12.2	10.1	10.4	10.5
LEGAL SERVICES	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.4
ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT	8.7	8.7	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.3
MEMBERSHIP ORGNIZATIONS	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.8
OTHER SERVICES	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1
GOVERNMENT	48.3	49.9	50.0	47.6	47.5	47.8
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	42.5	44.0	44.1	41.6	41.6	41.9
STATE GOVERNMENT	24.4	25.7	25.6	23.8	23.8	24.1
STATE EDUCATION	10.4	11.6	11.4	10.1	10.1	10.4
STATE NON-EDUCATION	14.0	14.1	14.2	13.7	13.7	13.7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	18.1	18.3	18.5	17.8	17.8	17.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.1	13.1	13.1
LOCAL NON-EDUCATION	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WILMINGTON PMSA- NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY- BY PLACE OF WORK
(IN THOUSANDS)

TABLE-2A INDUSTRY GROUP	1990 JAN	1990 FEB	1990 MAR	1989 JAN	1989 FEB	1989 MAR
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	293.4	297.4	298.4	288.2	288.9	291.7
GOODS PRODUCING	74.2	78.1	79.2	79.7	80.0	80.6
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	16.6	16.8	17.9	17.3	16.9	17.5
GENERAL BLDG. CONT.	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.3
HEAVY CONST. CONT.	3.5	3.9	4.8	3.6	3.4	3.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONT.	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.6
MANUFACTURING	57.4	61.1	61.1	62.2	62.9	62.9
DURABLE GOODS	13.1	16.9	17.0	17.9	18.6	18.5
PRIMARY & FABRICATED METALS	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
MACHINERY & ELECTRICAL EQUIP.	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	3.4	7.2	7.2	8.4	9.1	9.0
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.3	44.3	44.4
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
TEXTILE, APPAREL, LEATHER	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISHING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
CHEMICALS	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.5
PETROLEUM, COAL, PLASTICS	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
SERVICE PRODUCING	219.2	219.3	219.2	208.5	208.9	211.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUB. UTILITIES	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.3	15.7	15.7
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.5	9.5
RAILROAD TRANSPORT.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASS.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1
COMMUNICATIONS & UTIL.	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERV.	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	63.1	62.4	62.3	60.4	59.6	59.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.2
WHOLESALE-DURABLES	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.3
WHOLESALE-NONDURABLES	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
RETAIL TRADE	51.8	51.2	51.1	49.4	48.5	48.7
BLDG. MATERIAL & GARDEN SUP.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
GENERAL MERCH. STORES	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.3	7.5	7.3
FOOD STORES	8.5	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.5	7.5
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	6.3	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.9
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.2	14.4	14.7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.1	7.0	7.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	27.4	27.3	27.2	26.2	26.0	26.3
FINANCE	19.5	19.3	19.2	18.5	18.3	18.6
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.3
OTHER FINANCE	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
INSURANCE	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3
REAL ESTATE	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
SERVICES	73.4	73.8	73.9	69.0	69.9	71.2
HOTEL & LODGING	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5
BUSINESS SERVICES	17.7	17.8	17.5	16.6	17.1	17.5
AUTOMOBILE & MISC. REPAIR	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
HEALTH SERVICES	20.5	20.4	20.4	18.8	18.9	19.2
HOSPITALS	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.6
OTHER HEALTH SERV.	10.6	10.6	10.5	9.2	9.4	9.6
LEGAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2
SOCIAL SERVICES	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0
ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.8
MEMBERSHIP ORGNIZATIONS	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3
OTHER SERVICES	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
GOVERNMENT	39.3	39.9	39.9	37.6	37.7	38.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34.5	35.1	35.1	32.9	32.9	33.2
STATE GOVERNMENT	16.6	17.1	17.0	15.7	15.5	15.7
STATE EDUCATION	9.6	10.1	9.9	8.9	8.7	8.9
STATE NON-EDUCATION	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.8
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	17.9	18.0	18.1	17.2	17.4	17.5
LOCAL EDUCATION	12.3	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.1	12.1
LOCAL NON-EDUCATION	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

TABLE-3

DELAWARE *

1990

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN	FEB	MAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	JAN	FEB	MAR
MANUFACTURING	$ 499.76	$ 513.73	$ 530.37	41.2	41.0	41.5	$ 12.13	$ 12.53	$12.78
DURABLE GOODS	410.99	499.20	500.98	36.5	39.0	39.2	11.26	12.80	12.78
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	367.92	401.18	387.00	36.0	39.8	38.7	10.22	10.08	10.00
MACHINERY	512.42	491.95	488.88	39.6	37.1	38.8	12.94	13.26	12.60
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	464.43	609.53	619.68	30.9	38.7	38.9	15.03	15.75	15.93
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	380.72	371.16	373.46	41.7	40.3	39.9	9.13	9.21	9.36
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	340.69	351.05	356.06	39.8	39.4	40.6	8.56	8.91	8.77
NONDURABLE GOODS	524.45	519.57	542.30	42.5	41.8	42.4	12.34	12.43	12.79
FOOD & KINDRED	321.91	306.97	302.54	40.8	36.5	38.2	7.89	8.41	7.92
TEXTILE & APPAREL	351.74	349.40	374.36	40.9	40.3	42.3	8.60	8.67	8.85
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.	345.45	416.22	427.22	35.0	42.0	41.0	9.87	9.91	10.42
CHEMICALS	641.78	625.97	662.64	44.2	43.5	44.0	14.52	14.39	15.06
PETROLEUM & PLASTICS	460.75	478.24	458.38	42.9	44.2	43.0	10.74	10.82	10.66

1989

MANUFACTURING	$ 509.23	$ 511.29	$ 517.90	41.2	41.2	41.3	$ 12.36	$ 12.41	$ 12.54
DURABLE GOODS	500.94	509.08	535.35	39.6	39.1	41.5	12.65	13.02	12.90
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	350.85	353.06	343.12	36.7	36.1	35.3	9.56	9.78	9.72
MACHINERY	442.09	430.25	469.63	40.3	36.9	38.4	10.97	11.66	12.23
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	657.91	654.48	725.22	41.3	40.4	47.4	15.93	16.20	15.30
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	311.74	346.62	327.62	37.2	38.3	37.4	8.38	9.05	8.76
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	325.93	318.67	261.46	38.3	39.1	32.2	8.51	8.15	8.12
NONDURABLE GOODS	512.05	511.56	510.47	41.8	42.0	41.2	12.25	12.18	12.39
FOOD & KINDRED	303.42	297.98	294.52	39.1	38.8	37.0	7.76	7.68	7.96
TEXTILE & APPAREL	342.93	334.14	335.70	42.6	40.6	40.3	8.05	8.23	8.33
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.	411.28	450.70	390.95	36.3	43.8	37.7	11.33	10.29	10.37
CHEMICALS	630.28	626.40	632.34	43.8	43.2	43.4	14.39	14.50	14.57
PETROLEUM & PLASTICS	436.72	438.29	426.94	41.2	41.0	40.7	10.60	10.69	10.49

WILMINGTON PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (PMSA) **

1990

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN	FEB	MAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	JAN	FEB	MAR
MANUFACTURING	$ 630.87	$ 646.91	$ 671.93	42.8	42.7	43.1	$ 14.74	$ 15.15	$15.59
DURABLE GOODS	437.70	529.54	537.81	35.1	38.4	39.0	12.47	13.79	13.79
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	362.81	382.36	394.54	36.5	38.7	40.3	9.94	9.88	9.79
MACHINERY	485.20	467.59	465.60	40.0	37.8	38.8	12.13	12.37	12.00
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	465.39	610.69	619.84	30.8	38.7	38.8	15.11	15.78	15.97
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	338.87	364.19	374.18	32.9	35.6	35.4	10.30	10.23	10.57
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	514.56	529.95	543.06	40.2	40.3	42.0	12.80	13.15	12.93
NONDURABLE GOODS	684.28	693.97	727.10	44.9	44.4	44.8	15.24	15.63	16.23
FOOD & KINDRED	307.65	321.98	327.25	36.8	36.3	36.2	8.36	8.87	9.04
TEXTILE & APPAREL	354.59	357.75	388.38	38.5	39.4	42.4	9.21	9.08	9.16
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.	404.63	417.72	424.10	37.5	37.7	37.3	10.79	11.08	11.37
CHEMICALS	750.51	757.10	800.58	46.1	45.2	45.8	16.28	16.75	17.48
PETROLEUM & PLASTICS	479.33	488.19	488.70	43.3	44.1	43.0	11.07	11.07	10.90

1989

MANUFACTURING	$ 628.35	$ 629.34	$ 655.34	42.6	41.9	43.4	$ 14.75	$ 15.02	$ 15.10
DURABLE GOODS	549.99	557.51	599.06	40.5	39.4	43.6	13.58	14.15	13.74
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	340.06	344.35	342.45	36.1	35.5	36.2	9.42	9.70	9.46
MACHINERY	420.09	402.58	439.26	40.2	36.4	37.9	10.45	11.06	11.59
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	659.09	655.70	726.28	41.4	40.5	47.5	15.92	16.19	15.29
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	409.64	429.63	427.19	41.8	39.2	38.8	9.80	10.96	11.01
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	477.19	495.51	496.11	39.7	39.8	40.4	12.02	12.45	12.28
NONDURABLE GOODS	658.81	658.09	677.65	43.4	42.9	43.3	15.18	15.34	15.65
FOOD & KINDRED	310.54	297.93	307.82	43.8	42.2	43.6	7.09	7.06	7.06
TEXTILE & APPAREL	343.62	343.48	350.58	41.6	40.6	41.1	8.26	8.46	8.53
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.	481.22	450.02	474.05	41.2	39.2	42.1	11.68	11.48	11.26
CHEMICALS	711.18	712.53	735.84	43.9	43.5	43.8	16.20	16.38	16.80
PETROLEUM & PLASTICS	441.41	439.15	432.95	41.1	40.7	40.5	10.74	10.79	10.69

NOTE MOST RECENT MONTH IS PRELIMINARY DATA

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENTS
FOR REGULAR U.I. PROGRAM BY AREA/LOCAL OFFICE

TABLE-4

AREA AND OFFICE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
	WEEKS COMPENSATED			AMT. OF PAYMENT (IN $'S)		
STATE TOTALS *	34,141	26,866	22,429	5,533,859	4,408,079	3,555,787
NEW CASTLE COUNTY/	20,129	14,789	11,292	3,453,347	2,545,158	1,894,470
WILMINGTON L.O.	14,860	10,306	7,409	2,583,994	1,772,954	1,229,384
NEWARK L.O.	5,269	4,483	3,883	869,353	772,204	665,086
KENT COUNTY/						
DOVER L.O.	4,626	4,007	3,650	672,857	614,227	545,020
SUSSEX COUNTY/						
GEORGETOWN L.O.	4,601	3,649	3,584	587,789	478,977	457,421
	AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT (IN $'S)			NUMBER OF U.I. FIRST PAYMENTS		
STATE TOTALS *	172	172	169	3,195	1,856	1,281
NEW CASTLE COUNTY/	180	179	175	1,705	967	652
WILMINGTON L.O.	181	17[illegible]	171	1,166	619	422
NEWARK L.O.	177	182	182	539	348	230
KENT COUNTY/						
DOVER L.O.	155	160	160	599	352	237
SUSSEX COUNTY/						
GEORGETOWN L.O.	141	144	144	462	215	177

* INCLUDES INTERSTATE LIABLE PAYMENTS WHICH ARE NOT AGGREGATED IN THE AREA/LOCAL OFFICE TOTALS
SOURCE: DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM

DELAWARE U.I. REGULAR CONTINUED CLAIM COUNTS

TABLE-5

	1990			1989		
	FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 12TH OF					
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
TOTAL COUNT	11,100	6,200	5,000	5,000	4,800	4,500
NUMBER OF AUTO INDUSTRY	5,000	300	0	200	0	0
TOTAL LESS AUTO INDUSTRY	6,000	5,800	5,000	4,800	4,800	4,500
	FOR THE MONTHS OF					
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
TOTAL COUNT	37,000	28,200	23,100	22,900	20,300	18,300
NUMBER OF AUTO INDUSTRY	7,500	3,100	0	1,700	0	0
TOTAL LESS AUTO INDUSTRY	29,500	25,100	23,100	21,200	20,300	18,300

NOTE: DETAIL MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM WEEKLY LOCAL OFFICE REPORTS OF U.I. CLAIMS-TAKING ACTIVITIES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND PERCENT CHANGES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS PHILADELPHIA AREA

TABLE-6

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	1990 JAN	1990 FEB	1990 MAR	1989 JAN	1989 FEB	1989 MAR
ALL ITEMS (1982-84=100)	131.2	132.2	133.6	125.7	125.4	126.0
FOOD & BEVERAGES	128.4	130.2	130.6	119.4	120.1	121.7
HOUSING	134.5	134.6	136.2	127.6	127.2	128.9
APPAREL & UPKEEP	87.8	94.4	101.4	111.3	108.9	101.0
TRANSPORTATION	124.9	125.6	125.2	118.5	118.0	118.0
MEDICAL	160.4	160.1	162.1	146.9	147.8	148.8
ENTERTAINMENT	131.9	133.4	133.0	125.9	126.8	127.3
OTHER GOODS & SERVICES	161.9	162.1	165.7	152.0	152.1	152.3
	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH AND YEAR AGO					
ALL ITEMS						
MONTHLY	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	-0.2	0.5
YEARLY	4.4	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.4
	UNITED STATES					
ALL ITEMS						
INDEX.(1982-84=100)	127.4	128.0	128.7	121.1	121.6	122.3
MO. CHANGE (%)	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
YR. CHANGE (%)	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.0

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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DELAWARE DIGEST

Volume 35, No. 2

LABOR MARKET QUARTERLY ACTIVITY

2nd Quarter 1990

Delaware's unemployment rate finishes the quarter at 3.5% in June, the third lowest in the nation behind Hawaii and Nebraska.

The Philadelphia Area Consumer Price Index rises 4.9% from June 1989 to June 1990.

The Middle East crisis is driving gas prices higher, leading analysts to believe retail spending will slow in coming months.

The DuPont Company sells two divisions to Ametek Incorporated of Paoli, Pennsylvania.

Governor Michael N. Castle signs a bill into law allowing Delaware banks to underwrite and sell insurance nationwide.

Developers of a proposed mall on the Brandywine Raceway site spruce up their $85 million plans with a $1 million library and community center.

Wilmington Mayor Dan Frawley unveils plans to brighten the outlook for downtown merchants, amidst increasing criticism.

NCNB Corporation expands its Delaware credit card operation and moves its headquarters to Dover.

Citytrust Bank of Bridgeport, Connecticut sells its Mastercard, Visa, and American Express credit card portfolios to First Omni Bank N.A. of Millsboro.

Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information
Delaware Occupational Information Coordinating Committee

Delaware Department of Labor
Jan E. Robinson, Secretary

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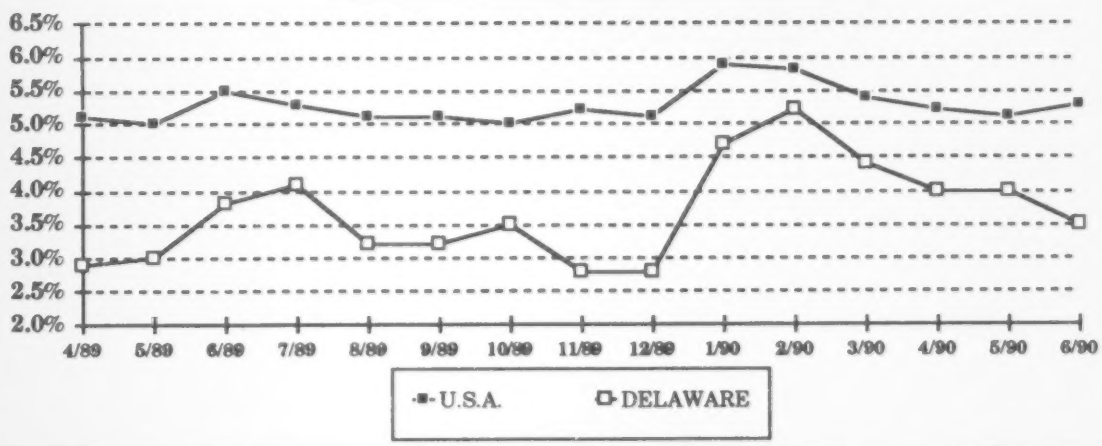
LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS (TABLE 1; see page 12)

Delaware's unemployment rate for the second quarter ended with a three-month low of 3.5% in June after highs of 4.0% in April and May. Delaware continues to maintain one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation with a quarterly average of 3.8%. Nationally, the unemployment rate averaged 5.2% over the period, finishing the quarter at 5.3% in June. The quarterly unemployment rate for the neighboring region of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York was 4.7%.

USA and Delaware Unemployment Rates
April 1989-June 1990



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (TABLES 2 and 2A; see pages 13 & 14)

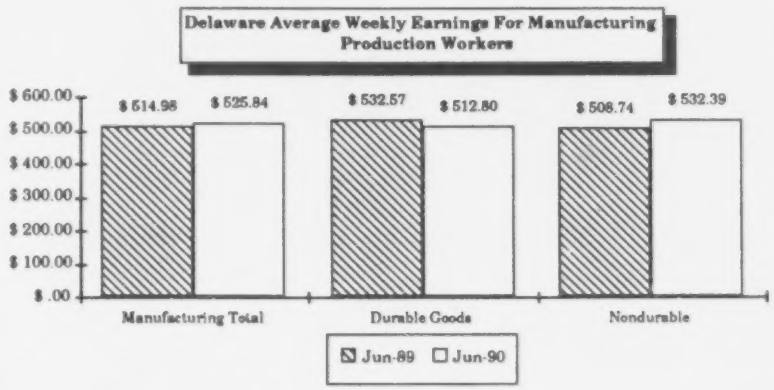
Total State nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased in April compared to March figures due to modest seasonal gains in Contract Construction; Federal Government; and Wholesale and Retail Trade. Over the quarter total employment increased from 347,200 in April to 353,900 in June. Seasonal gains in Construction; Transportation Equipment; and Wholesale and Retail Trade accounted for most of this growth.

Since June of 1989, employment has increased by 2,400 jobs, reflecting a much slower rate of job growth than in the previous five years (average of 13,800). The most significant gains over the past year were in Services; Government; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

The Wilmington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), with average quarterly employment of 301,600, saw job gains similar to those experienced statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS (TABLE 3; see page 15)

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Delaware decreased from April to June ($540.27-$525.84). This second-quarter decline is attributed to drops in Nondurables such as Chemicals; Paper, Printing, and Publishing; and Petroleum and Plastics. From June 1989- June 1990, average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers in Delaware rose 2%. Weekly hours for the quarter averaged 41.7 hours, slightly higher than year-earlier figures. Hourly wages were slightly higher during the quarter compared to the same three-month period a year ago.



Wilmington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) weekly earnings for the quarter averaged $659.95 compared to $642.75 for the same quarter a year ago. Weekly hours for the quarter averaged 42.7 hours, compared to 1989 second-quarter figures of 42.7. Hourly earnings were slightly higher compared to the same period a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) (TABLES 4 & 5; see pages 16 & 17)

Total weeks of regular UI benefits compensated during the second quarter of 1990 totaled 48,589 with benefits totaling $7,879,283. The average weekly payment for UI regular unemployment rose steady over first-quarter figures to $173. Continued claim counts registered 51,400, compared to 47,500 during the second quarter of 1989. This jump in claims can be credited, in part, to a softening of the economy, especially in the construction sector.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (TABLE 6 ; see page 17)

The Philadelphia Area Consumer Price Index rose slightly during the second quarter of this year, finishing the quarter at 135.1 in June. The quarter increase is due, in part, to sector growth in housing, medical, food and beverages, and transportation. Nationally, the June index registered modest growth at 129.9 for a monthly gain of .5% and year-to-date change of 4.7 percent.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Analysts believe the **U.S. economy** is headed for a **downturn** after the June Index of Leading Economic Indicators remained unchanged over May's figure. The Index, intended to foreshadow the economy's health six to nine months in advance, had a roller coaster ride the first two months of the quarter, rising 0.7% in May and dropping 0.2% in April. Chris Varvares of Laurence H. Myer & Associates of St. Louis, Missouri believes a recession could begin as soon as the fourth quarter. Other analysts believe, however, that the U.S. economy will escape a recession but remain sluggish.

The Federal Government reports **Americans pay and benefits** shot up 5.5% for the year-long period ending April 30, the largest 12-month advance in six years. Officials say the increase is credited to a 12.1% rise in health insurance costs and a jump in required Social Security contributions. One economist called the continued surge in wages and medical care costs "a big negative on the inflation outlook."

Producer Prices fell 0.1% in July, leading analysts to believe that threats of higher inflation are easing. The report, however, had not had a chance to react to the Middle East crisis and the threat of higher oil prices. Analysts predict that **higher oil prices** are likely to push up producer prices in coming months, reducing the possibility that the Fed will lower interest rates enough to avoid a recession. Producer Prices ended the second quarter with a 0.2% increase in June, led by a 0.5% drop in energy costs. Prices rose 0.3% in May, following at 0.3% drop in April. In the past year, producer prices have risen 3.4%.

The **Commerce Department** reports **new construction spending** remained relatively unchanged in June compared to May figures. New Construction spending reached an annual rate of $447.5 billion in June, barely changed from $447.6 billion in May. June's figure is credited to increased spending on office buildings which, in turn, was offset by a drop in housing spending. Construction spending fell 0.4% in May and 2.2% in April due to drops in the single-family home market. Analysts believe warm weather contributed to strong gains in January and February which, in turn, may have stolen some activity scheduled for later in the year. Analysts also believe tighter lending requirements have limited construction in certain areas.

Existing home sales posted their first increase in nine months with a moderate 1.2% rise in June. Norman Flynn, president of the **National Association of Realtors** says the housing market is about to pick up steam which can be credited in part to lower interest rates and sales prices. David Wyss of DRI-McGraw Hill Inc., says the housing slump has hit the floor, adding it probably won't rise anytime soon. The new-housing market received positive news in May. Sales for the month jumped 0.4% after falling 5.2% in April. May's increase was the first such rise in six months. Analysts aren't quick with optimism over May's figure since the average sales rate for April and May was the lowest since December of 1982. Home builders blame this slump on double-digit interest rates, thrift reform, and an "overly strict regulatory attitude" in real estate lending by commercial bankers.

Orders for **durable goods** ended the second quarter on a sour note, plunging 3.2% in June. The June report heightens **concern of a recession** in the near future. The June figures came as somewhat of a surprise to analysts who had counted on a pickup in orders to show that the **manufacturing sector** is on a permanent upswing. This follows a somewhat see-saw quarter that saw durable goods orders jump 3.9% in May, drop 4.2% in April, and soar 6.7% in March. Durable goods include factory equipment, planes, cars, appliances, and any other items intended to last at least three years. June's weakness was seen in all industry groups especially military hardware which dropped more than 20 percent.

Sales of **domestic cars and trucks** hit the upside as the third quarter opened thanks, in part, to a late-July selling spree by General Motors, Honda, and Toyota. During the final 10 days of July, sales of North American-made cars rose 9.5%, translating into a seasonally adjusted annual selling pace of 7.7 million cars, compared to 7.4 million a year ago. General Motors posted the largest gain in July, with a 2.3% increase in overall car and truck sales. A similar **surge** drove late-June sales up 11.9%, the auto industry's strongest showing of 1990. For the first six months of 1990 Toyota, Honda, and Mitsubishi had big numbers, posting 31.5%, 13.5%, and 88% sales gains respectively, while Nissan and Subaru posted losses. During the first half of the year, General Motors maintained its 36% share of the market, Ford lost two percent to 20.8%, and Chrysler lost nearly two percent to 8.9%.

Expected higher gas prices due to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait have analysts predicting a **spending slowdown** over the next couple of months. **Retail sales** were virtually flat in July, rising only 0.1%, leading analysts to speculate that projected higher prices will cause Americans to tighten their pursestrings in coming months. Second quarter retail sales figures were a little brighter, posting a 5.8% gain in June and 5.2% rise in May. **Heavy promotional sales** generated much of June's growth, while May figures were lower than expected, possibly due to poor weather and consumer panic. The Easter holiday and spring weather gave retailers strong sales in April following a disappointing March.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

One-hundred people lost their jobs in April when **International Paper Company** closed its cardboard manufacturing plant in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Company officials closed the plant after deciding not to spend millions of dollars on renovations.

Ametek Incorporated of Paoli, Pennsylvania has announced plans to buy the technology, manufacturing equipment, and inventories of the **DuPont** Company's process-instrument business in Glasgow, Delaware, as well as the company's air- and noise-monitoring instrument business in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Both divisions employ a total of 160 people, all of whom have been offered jobs with Ametek.

Ocean City, Maryland officials say Phase II of their $35.8 million beach replenishment project should be complete by November 30. Work on **Phase II** began in mid-June and includes pumping 3.6 million cubic yards of sand to create a 250 foot-wide beach and a new 95-foot dune from 27th Street to just past the Delaware state line. Officials say the bulkheading phase of the project will begin October 1 and continue through May of 1991.

Increasing enrollment has prompted **Lincoln University** officials to build a $17.1 million **Living-Learning Center** which will house academic, residential, and conference facilities. The Pennsylvania school, which is America's oldest historically black college, received funding for the project in June from the state legislature. The center is the largest project in school history and should be open within three years.

Salisbury is now home to the largest mall south of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. **The Center** opened in late July and will eventually house five anchor stores and 100 specialty shops in nearly one million square feet of space. Three of its five anchor stores—Boscov's, Montgomery Ward, and J. C. Penney, as well as more than half of the 100 specialty shops, opened in July The remaining anchor stores and specialty shops should be in place by the fall of 1991. The $80 million - $90 million complex is expected to directly compete with Dover for the Delmarva Peninsula's retail market.

STATE DEVELOPMENTS

Governor Michael N. Castle has signed a bill into law allowing **Delaware banks** to underwrite and sell insurance by mail across the nation. Banks, however, won't be allowed to use their reserves or surplus capital to fund their insurance activities. Certain insurance groups are upset over the passage saying the law gives banks unfair advantage over smaller insurers. Banks, on the other hand, say consumers will benefit from better rates due to the increased competition. The **Governor** also signed a bill offering some protection to insurance agents. The law restricts advertisement of banks insurance products within Delaware. Citing risks to the bank-deposit insurance fund, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) plans to recommend restrictions on the new law. **FDIC** officials say the recent savings and loan crisis has caused regulators to take a second look at exposing the corporation to potential losses.

Governor Michael N. Castle has signed two bills he says "will put Delaware at the forefront nationally in terms of natural area protection." In July, Governor Castle signed into law his ambitious **Land Protection Act of 1990** which will raise $70 million during the 1990's in an effort to protect about 130,000 acres identified as important to the state's natural and cultural heritage. Otherwise known as the **Greenspace** program, the Act includes a companion bill allowing the state to issue $50 million in revenue bonds over the next seven years as well as secure an additional $20 million from the state real estate transfer tax and the Delaware Land and Water Conservation Trust Fund to pay for the project.

Wilmington Trust announced in May, a plan to expand a program that offers below-market interest rates and reduced fees for low- and moderate-income homebuyers. This is all part of the bank's pledge to invest at least $100 million during the next five years in existing community development programs. The bank says, while it has worked with several community groups to develop this program, it will not put it in the form of a signed agreement with the **Delaware Community Reinvestment Action Council (DRAC)**. The council has negotiated written agreements with other Delaware banks to make them accountable for their lending practices and wants Wilmington Trust to do the same. Council co-chairman James H. Sills Jr. says, by refusing to sign a written agreement, Wilmington Trust may be challenged in its attempt to buy the Sussex Trust Company.

In June, Wilmington Trust announced it would acquire **Sussex Trust** for $68 million. Sussex Trust has **$420 million** in assets and 21 locations in Kent and Sussex counties and will keep its name and management after the proposed merger. Wilmington Trust's seven offices in the two southern counties will become Sussex Trust branches. Within a year Wilmington Trust hopes to form a bank holding company that would operate Wilmington Trust as its northern Delaware franchise and Sussex Trust as its southern Delaware franchise.

The **Delaware State Housing Authority** is assigning its entire federal allocation of low-income housing tax credits to three proposed projects in New Castle, Laurel, and Smyrna. The **$630,900** in tax credits will be used to build 124 units of affordable rental housing in new or continuing projects by the Interfaith Housing Development Corporation, the Wexford Village Housing Corporation, and Wilmington-based Leon Weiner and Associates.

Governor Michael N. Castle has signed a series of bills into law, allowing the **Delaware River and Bay Authority** to use excess money it collects in fares from the Delaware Memorial Bridge and the Cape May-Lewes Ferry for development projects in the state. After hours of debate on the House and Senate floors, the bills were rewritten and amended to accommodate **environmental concerns**, allow for a system of public hearings on proposed projects, and insure majority approval by the General Assembly for any potential development projects. Officials say surpluses in recent years have ranged anywhere from $1 million to $6

million and could be used for such things as improvements at the Port of Wilmington to erosion control along the beaches.

After the dust had cleared and eleventh hour negotiating complete, the state's **fiscal-year 1991 budget** was signed by Governor Castle in early July with all major spending bills and the tax bills to pay for them in tact. The state operating budget will spend $1.21 billion, the capital budget $306 million, and grants-in-aid $17.1 million. The spending plan also includes increases in alcohol and gasoline taxes as well as a variety of changes in business taxes.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS

In an effort to appeal to local residents, developers of a **proposed regional mall** on the Brandywine Raceway site say they'll build a $1 million branch library and community center as part of the mall project. The **Rollins** Organization's mid-August announcement comes several months before the company goes before New Castle County Council to request rezoning of the 82-acre parcel of land where the mall would sit. Earlier this year, Rollins announced plans to build an $85 million, 850,000-square-foot upscale mall on what is now Brandywine Race Track. Officials say they'd like the proposed **Brandywine Town Center** to house such tenants as Nordstroms and Neiman Marcus. An informal survey of local residents found many like the idea of the library and community center, but question the added traffic impact to the area once the mall is built.

April saw the opening of Delaware's first **Clover** store. The 85,000 square-foot store is located in the **Kirkwood Shopping Center** and is part of the Clover chain which is owned by Strawbridge and Clothier. The new store will employ up to 225 people.

Christiana Mall unveiled a new $20 million, 80,000 square-foot addition in August. Responding to requests for a greater selection and more upscale merchants, the addition houses 35 new stores, some new to Delaware. Tenants include The **Disney** Store, The Coffee Beanery, Eddie Bauer, and Georgetown Leather Design. A $25 million, 180,000 square-foot **Wanamaker's** department store is expected to open in the summer of 1991.

Imperial Chemicals Incorporated (ICI) Biological Products Division has launched **PHBV**, a totally degradable plastic made from the fermentation of sugars. PHBV uses naturally occurring fungi and bacteria which breaks it down the same way as other organic matter. PHBV will be used by the Wella hair care company for shampoo bottles. Company officials say once discarded and under the right conditions, PHBV would disappear in several weeks.

Wilmington **Mayor Dan Frawley** has unveiled plans to brighten what merchants call a dreary economic picture for downtown business owners. In response to angry retailers, Frawley says he has several initiatives to boost downtown business, including: a walking police officer to patrol the streets and maintain contact with merchants; renewed maintenance efforts; new and more convenient parking alternatives; formation of an advisory board to track progress of **revitalization efforts**; and a facade improvement program, providing matching grants of up to $50,000 to property owners. **Market Street Mall** retailers have complained in recent months of high rents, slow sales, dirty streets, and vacant office buildings and stores. They also accuse the Frawley administration of abandoning them to focus efforts on a proposed regional mall on the **Rock Manor** golf course on Concord Pike. During the first six months of this year, nine businesses in the central business district have either closed or moved.

AstroPower, a rapidly growing solar cell manufacturer, has broken ground on a **$1.65 million building** near the University of Delaware. The building, to be located behind the University's Institute of Energy Conversion, will help the company meet rising production demands. AstroPower plans to double its current staff of 80 workers in a couple of years.

The **University of Delaware** has broken ground on its $18 million **Bob Carpenter Sports/Convocation Center**. The 5,058-seat facility will be located on the south lot adjacent to Delaware Stadium on Route 896 and is scheduled to open in the fall of 1992. Construction is expected to start this fall.

Associates Corporation of North America has announced plans to open a credit card bank in Delaware within a year. The bank will be called Associates National Bank (Delaware) and will employ a minimum of **100 people**.

New Castle County planners have asked **Concord Mall** officials to change their proposed expansion plans to make the project more attractive to the Concord Pike area. In May, mall owners outlined a revised design plan that included tiered parking, replacement of the Pathmark Supermarket and adjacent movie theater with another department store, and construction of a fifth department store at the rear of the mall. **County planners** have suggested lining the mall with trees, eliminating some proposed parking spots, and consolidating others to provide more open space and buffers. In addition to mounting opposition from neighborhood groups, the State Department of Transportation says the owners of Concord Mall must also do a **traffic impact study** before expansion plans are considered. Mall owners were surprised by this since traffic studies are only required for rezoning requests. Concord Mall already has zoning approval for their expansion plans. **Transportation officials** say this requirement is all part of their "new" attitude toward expansion along Concord Pike.

While planners, developers, and transportation officials battle it out over proposed malls and traffic impact studies along **Concord Pike**, two real estate developers are building **strip shopping centers** along the controversial thoroughfare. Developer **Frank E. Acierno Sr.** is building an 88,000 square-foot shopping center at the site of the former Alfred I duPont Elementary School. Completion is scheduled for October. **John W. Rollins Sr.** is doing a complete remake of the former Beaver Valley Plaza, more than doubling its size to 86,000 square feet. This shopping center is in front of the former Brandywine Raceway. **Market Square** has signed discount clothing retailer T.J. Maxx to 25,000 square feet of space.

KENT COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS

Westminster Village Retirement Community officials broke ground in May on a $10 million expansion plan that will add 122 housing units and a community center to the complex. Expansion should take eight years to complete.

NCNB Corporation announced plans in May to expand its Delaware credit card operations and at the same time, move its headquarters from Newark to Dover. The Newark office employed about 10 people while the Dover Silver Lake Office Plaza location will employ upwards of 60 people. NCNB is making the move in an effort to consolidate its $1.4 billion credit card operation. The Dover office expects to be in full operation by September.

The **Wyatt Development Company** of Aikens, South Carolina has secured zoning approval from **Milford City Council** to build a 164,000 square-foot shopping center on what is known as the Warner Property. The center will be anchored by a Wal-Mart store, the number-three retailer in the U.S. behind Sears and Kmart.

The **Delaware State Housing Authority** has awarded more than $1 million in Community Block Grant funds for housing rehabilitation throughout Kent and Sussex Counties. Authority director Martha Harris says almost 140 downstate housing units will benefit from housing rehabilitation projects and infrastructure improvements assisting low and moderate income residents.

Construction is underway on **"College Park,"** a mixed-use commercial and industrial development in west Dover. Dover realtor Michael Foster says phase one of the development will consist of three buildings, the first of which is filled. Groundbreaking on the second of the phase one buildings should take place in early November.

Citibank, an advocate for the recently passed state law allowing banks to sell insurance, has set up an insurance operation in west Dover. Citibank has set up temporary headquarters at the One Greentree Office Center and will employ between 50 and 75 employees. Once in its permanent location, Citibank will employ between 300 and 500 people over several years.

Wal-Mart, the nation's third largest mass merchandise retailer, has purchased 33 acres on Route 13 and proposes to build both a Wal-Mart store and a **Sam's Wholesale Club** on the site. The land is part of a 53-acre parcel that lies behind and on the north side of the Sheraton Inn-Dover. Officials estimate the cost of the land at around $100,000 per acre. Sale of the land to Wal-Mart is contingent on several conditions, including rezoning of the land.

SUSSEX COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS

Mountaire Farms of Delmarva, Inc. is planning a 3 year, **$18 million** expansion The expansion will double production at the company's Selbyville poultry processing plant as well as employ an additional 300 workers and 200 broiler growers. The first phase of expansion includes construction of a $2.1 million by-product recovery system that will pretreat waste water from the processing plant.

The **United States Army** has agreed to return 96 acres of land to the State that was taken during World War II for defense installations. U. S. Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. made the announcement in May after the State agreed to pay the Army $14,000 for improvements made to the land which is located near Cape Henlopen. The site includes a private military recreational compound, 1,700 feet of beach, and the Great Dune. The 96 acres will become part of **Cape Henlopen State Park** when the transfer is made at the end of the year.

Citytrust Bank of Bridgeport, Connecticut has sold its Mastercard, Visa, and American Express credit card portfolios to **First Omni Bank N.A.** of Millsboro. Citytrust's portfolio contains 40,000 cardholders who have $20.5 million in outstanding balances.

Sussex County Council has awarded a $4.7 million contract for work on the first phase of the West Rehoboth Dewey Beach Sanitary Sewer District expansion project. The George, Miles and Buhr Company was awarded the contract in June. County officials estimate total construction costs for all phases of the project at $50 million. Construction should be complete by November 1993.

Special Interest Article: DELAWARE WORKFORCE 2000

The Delaware Department of Labor has released ***Delaware Workforce 2000***, which analyzes the readiness of the State's workforce for projected employment changes in Delaware from 1987-2000.

Delaware Workforce 2000 includes 1) a review and analysis of major trends in occupational and industrial change from 1987-2000; 2) the impact of population and economic changes on Delaware's labor market; 3) projected growth among Delaware's major industry sectors; 4) an overview of occupational projections for Delaware, 1987-2000; 5) The impact of education on Delaware's future; 6) and a comparison between projected openings of jobs within similar occupational groups, the number of people who complete training programs in those areas, and an analysis of labor supply.

For a copy of ***Delaware Workforce 2000***, contact the Department of Labor's Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information at (302) 368-6960.

JOB SERVICE OFFICE RECENT APPLICANTS

Check the following mini-resumes for a match with your company's personnel needs.

Occupation desired	# of Months Exper.	Other Experience	# of Months Other Exper.	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of *Applicant
ELECTRONIC TECHNICAN	99	ELECTRONIC TESTER	99	14	FULL - TIME / NEGOTIABLE	YES / NEW CASTLE CO
BENEFIT ANALYST	60	CUSTOMER SERVICE, COMPUTER SYSTEMS	12	12	FULL TIME / $20K	NO; / NEW CASTLE CO.
ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT	99	CONSTRUCTION MANAGER	99	16	FULL TIME / NEGOTIABLE	NO / NEW CASTLE CO.
SALES/MARKETING	99	BUYER PURCHASER	99	12	FULL TIME / NEGOTIABLE	YES / NEW CASTLE CO.
CUSTOMER SERVICE	99	MEDICAL OFFICE MANAGER	99	12	FULL TIME / $18K	NO / SUSSEX CO MILFORD AREA
MANAGER/ RETAIL TRADE	99	RESORT AREA MGT.	99	16	FULL/ PART TIME / NEGOTIABLE	NO / SUSSEX/ KENT CO.
LABORATORY TECHNICAN	99			14	FULL TIME / $16K	NO / SUSSEX CO.
SECRETARY-CONSTRUCTION TRADE	12	SECRETARIAL/ CLERICAL	60	12	FULL TIME / NEGOTIABLE	YES / SUSSEX CO

* Due to the time lapse between collection of this data and publication of the Digest these applicants may have already found jobs. These mini-resumes are examples of the types of job-seekers available in Delaware. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information: New Castle County, 577-2767; Kent County, 739-5473; Sussex County, 856-5230.

Months Experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years 3 months

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TABLE 1

(IN THOUSANDS)

AREA	YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
		APRIL	MAY	JUNE	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
UNITED STATES**	1990	124,886.0	125,004.0	124,836.0 *	118,116.0	118,350.0	118,389.0 *	6,770.0	6,653.0	6,447.0 *	5.4	5.3	5.2 *
	1989	123,615.0	123,551.0	124,111.0	117,084.0	117,132.0	117,542.0	6,531.0	6,419.0	6,569.0	5.3	5.2	5.3
UNITED STATES***	1990	123,816.0	124,640.0	126,307.0 *	117,358.0	118,277.0	119,605.0 *	6,457.0	6,363.0	6,702.0 *	5.2	5.1	5.3 *
	1989	122,576.0	123,196.0	125,569.0	116,347.0	117,039.0	118,719.0	6,229.0	6,156.0	6,850.0	5.1	5.0	5.5
DELAWARE***	1990	360.0	362.8	367.7 *	345.6	348.3	354.9 *	14.3	14.5	12.8 *	4.0	4.0	3.5 *
	1989	358.3	361.9	369.6	347.0	348.7	352.2	11.3	13.2	17.7	3.1	3.6	4.8
WILMINGTON PMSA***	1990	313.7	315.4	317.2 *	301.1	302.9	305.0 *	12.6	12.5	12.2 *	4.0	4.0	3.8 *
	1989	311.3	312.5	316.1	301.5	301.3	302.6	9.9	11.2	15.6	3.2	3.6	4.9
SURROUNDING STATES:													
NEW JERSEY***	1990	3,976.0	4,019.0	4,083.0 *	3,800.0	3,834.0	3,892.0 *	177.0	185.0	191.0 *	4.4	4.6	4.7 *
	1989	3,942.0	3,955.0	4,013.0	3,803.0	3,832.0	3,848.0	139.0	123.0	165.0	3.5	3.1	4.1
NEW YORK***	1990	8,581.0	8,635.0	8,808.0 *	8,170.0	8,195.0	8,395.0 *	411.0	441.0	413.0 *	4.8	5.1	4.7 *
	1989	8,553.0	8,589.0	8,774.0	8,169.0	8,143.0	8,362.0	483.0	445.0	412.0	5.6	5.2	4.7
PENNSYLVANIA***	1990	5,878.0	5,889.0	5,974.0 *	5,562.0	5,604.0	5,678.0 *	315.0	285.0	296.0 *	5.4	4.8	5.0 *
	1989	5,813.0	5,825.0	5,941.0	5,578.0	5,567.0	5,673.0	235.0	258.0	268.0	4.0	4.4	4.5
MARYLAND***	1990	2,519.9	2,540.8	2,551.2 *	2,436.5	2,458.3	2,450.1 *	83.4	82.5	101.0 *	3.3	3.2	4.0 *
	1989	2,496.3	2,504.7	2,562.1	2404.4	2,411.9	2,460.2	91.9	92.8	101.9	3.7	3.7	4.0

** PRELIMINARY* *** SEASONALLY ADJUSTED* **** NONSEASONALLY ADJUSTED*

NOTE: DATA PROVIDED IN CONJUNCTION WITH UNITED STATES DEPT. OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DELAWARE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF WORK
(IN THOUSANDS)

TABLE-2

INDUSTRY GROUP	1990 APR	1990 MAY	1990 JUN	1989 APR	1989 MAY	1989 JUN
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	347.2	350.3	353.9	342.2	344.2	351.5
GOODS PRODUCING	91.4	91.8	92.8	95.0	94.8	96.2
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	19.5	20.0	19.9	21.8	21.5	21.1
GENERAL BLDG. CONT.	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2
HEAVY CONST. CONT.	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONT.	11.0	11.2	10.9	12.0	12.1	11.9
MANUFACTURING	71.8	71.7	72.8	73.3	73.0	74.0
DURABLE GOODS	18.3	18.2	18.0	19.8	19.5	19.8
PRIMARY & FABRICATED METALS	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
MACHINERY & ELECTRICAL EQUIP.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.6	8.4	8.6
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	53.5	53.5	54.8	53.5	53.5	54.1
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	9.1	9.1	9.8	9.2	9.2	9.4
TEXTILE, APPAREL, LEATHER	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISHING	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5
CHEMICALS	33.3	33.2	33.8	33.1	33.1	33.4
PETROLEUM, COAL, PLASTICS	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	255.8	258.5	261.3	247.2	249.8	256.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUB. UTILITIES	14.8	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.9	15.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9
RAILROAD TRANSPORT.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASS.	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4
COMMUNICATIONS & UTIL.	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERV.	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	73.6	75.0	76.1	73.2	74.4	76.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.4	13.4
WHOLESALE-DURABLES	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
WHOLESALE-NONDURABLES	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9
RETAIL TRADE	60.1	61.6	62.9	59.7	61.0	63.2
BLDG. MATERIAL & GARDEN SUP.	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9
GENERAL MERCH. STORES	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5
FOOD STORES	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.8
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	17.0	18.3	20.0	18.1	19.4	21.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	30.8	30.8	31.2	29.8	30.2	30.6
FINANCE	21.2	21.2	21.7	20.8	21.1	21.4
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	18.0	18.1	18.5	17.7	17.9	18.2
OTHER FINANCE	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
INSURANCE	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7
REAL ESTATE	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5
SERVICES	86.2	87.2	87.7	81.4	82.1	85.0
HOTEL & LODGING	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	20.2	20.3	20.6	19.2	19.3	20.3
AUTOMOBILE & MISC. REPAIR	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	3.8	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.9	4.9
HEALTH SERVICES	23.8	23.9	24.2	21.5	21.8	22.1
HOSPITALS	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.2
OTHER HEALTH SERV.	12.3	12.3	12.4	10.5	10.8	10.9
LEGAL SERVICES	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4
ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.4
MEMBERSHIP ORGNIZATIONS	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9
OTHER SERVICES	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
GOVERNMENT	50.8	50.8	51.2	47.8	48.0	48.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	6.3	6.5	6.7	5.9	6.0	6.1
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	44.5	44.1	44.5	41.8	42.0	42.9
STATE GOVERNMENT	25.8	25.7	25.7	24.1	24.2	24.8
STATE EDUCATION	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.4
STATE NON-EDUCATION	14.3	14.3	14.6	13.7	13.8	14.2
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	18.5	18.4	18.8	17.8	17.8	18.3
LOCAL EDUCATION	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.1
LOCAL NON-EDUCATION	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.7	5.2
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WILMINGTON PMSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF WORK
(IN THOUSANDS)

TABLE-2A

INDUSTRY GROUP	1989 APR	1989 MAY	1989 JUN	1990 APR	1990 MAY	1990 JUN
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	299.5	302.4	303.0	296.1	296.8	300.1
GOODS PRODUCING	78.9	79.7	80.0	82.1	82.2	82.9
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	17.7	18.4	18.3	19.1	19.4	19.3
GENERAL BLDG. CONT.	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3
HEAVY CONST. CONT.	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.9
SPECIAL TRADE CONT.	9.3	9.5	9.2	10.1	10.3	10.1
MANUFACTURING	61.0	61.1	61.5	62.8	62.6	63.4
DURABLE GOODS	16.9	17.0	16.9	18.9	18.8	18.9
PRIMARY & FABRICATED METALS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
MACHINERY & ELECTRICAL EQUIP.	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	7.1	7.2	7.2	9.2	9.0	9.2
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	44.1	44.1	44.6	43.9	43.8	44.5
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
TEXTILE, APPAREL, LEATHER	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISHING	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.0	33.9	34.4
PETROLEUM, COAL, PLASTICS	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	220.6	222.7	223.0	213.0	213.4	217.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUB. UTILITIES	16.3	16.7	16.7	15.8	15.7	16.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORT	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASS.	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
COMMUNICATIONS & UTIL.	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.4
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERV.	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.8
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62.1	62.9	62.3	60.7	61.0	61.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
WHOLESALE-DURABLES	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3
WHOLESALE-NONDURABLES	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9
RETAIL TRADE	50.9	51.7	51.2	49.5	49.8	50.4
BLDG. MATERIAL & GARDEN SUP.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
GENERAL MERCH. STORES	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2
FOOD STORES	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.5	7.6	7.7
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	14.6	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	27.4	27.5	28.1	26.5	26.8	26.9
FINANCE	19.4	19.4	20.0	18.8	18.9	19.2
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	16.0	16.1	16.5	15.5	15.6	15.9
OTHER FINANCE	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
INSURANCE	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3
REAL ESTATE	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
SERVICES	74.6	75.7	75.8	72.0	71.9	74.1
HOTEL & LODGING	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	17.6	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.1	18.0
AUTOMOBILE & MISC. REPAIR	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.7
HEALTH SERVICES	20.5	20.8	20.9	19.1	19.2	19.8
HOSPITALS	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.7
OTHER HEALTH SERV.	10.6	10.8	10.8	9.5	9.6	9.9
LEGAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
SOCIAL SERVICES	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0
ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.9	6.0
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5
OTHER SERVICES	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
GOVERNMENT	40.2	39.9	40.1	39.0	39.2	39.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35.4	35.1	35.2	33.2	33.4	33.7
STATE GOVERNMENT	17.1	16.9	16.9	15.8	15.8	16.1
STATE EDUCATION	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.1
STATE NON-EDUCATION	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.0
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	18.3	18.2	18.3	17.4	17.8	17.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.2	12.0
LOCAL NON-EDUCATION	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WILMINGTON PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (PMSA)

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR	MAY	JUN	APR	MAY	JUN	APR	MAY	JUN
				1990					
MANUFACTURING	$ 659.28	$ 674.52	$ 646.05	41.7	43.8	42.7	$ 15.81	$ 15.40	$15.33
DURABLE GOODS	496.58	587.22	550.80	36.3	42.8	40.0	13.68	13.72	13.77
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	387.21	388.99	378.38	38.3	38.4	37.8	10.11	10.13	10.01
MACHINERY	470.26	492.24	484.93	40.4	43.6	42.5	11.64	11.29	11.41
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	547.49	704.15	633.15	33.9	45.4	40.2	16.15	15.51	15.75
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	387.45	387.71	391.68	36.9	35.8	36.3	10.50	10.83	10.79
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	510.34	537.93	564.09	40.6	41.7	42.2	12.57	12.90	13.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	725.67	713.23	690.36	43.9	44.3	44.0	16.53	16.10	15.69
FOOD & KINDRED	305.52	316.83	343.48	33.5	35.8	40.6	9.12	8.85	8.46
TEXTILE & APPAREL	364.72	378.48	363.20	39.6	41.5	40.0	9.21	9.12	9.08
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.	434.01	421.88	445.04	37.0	36.4	38.8	11.73	11.59	11.47
CHEMICALS	797.87	790.49	783.68	44.9	45.3	44.4	17.77	17.45	17.20
RUBBER & PLASTICS	477.00	495.00	507.45	42.4	44.0	46.3	11.25	11.25	10.96
				1989					
MANUFACTURING	$ 637.14	$ 636.44	$ 654.68	42.0	42.6	43.5	$ 15.17	$ 14.94	$ 15.05
DURABLE GOODS	529.15	554.74	586.70	38.4	40.7	42.7	13.78	13.63	13.74
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	346.82	355.88	364.43	36.7	37.5	38.2	9.45	9.49	9.54
MACHINERY	434.51	436.63	478.58	38.9	38.1	41.4	11.17	11.46	11.56
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	603.61	645.81	685.89	38.3	42.1	44.8	15.76	15.34	15.31
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	443.00	416.06	430.16	39.1	39.4	39.5	11.33	10.56	10.89
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	484.40	498.80	507.93	40.0	40.0	39.9	12.11	12.47	12.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	681.65	668.12	681.97	43.5	43.3	43.8	15.67	15.43	15.57
FOOD & KINDRED	300.73	314.33	315.66	42.9	43.0	43.3	7.01	7.31	7.29
TEXTILE & APPAREL	357.44	362.95	346.26	42.3	42.6	40.5	8.45	8.52	8.55
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.	442.80	448.15	456.60	39.5	39.8	40.3	11.21	11.26	11.33
CHEMICALS	743.00	722.70	743.04	44.2	43.8	44.6	16.81	16.50	16.66
RUBBER & PLASTICS	428.13	450.69	431.75	39.9	41.5	40.2	10.73	10.86	10.74

NOTE: MOST RECENT MONTH IS PRELIMINIARY DATA.

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

TABLE-3

DELAWARE

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR	MAY	JUN	APR	MAY	JUN	APR	MAY	JUN
				1990					
MANUFACTURING	$ 540.27	$ 542.30	$ 525.84	40.5	42.5	42.0	$ 13.34	$ 12.76	$12.52
DURABLE GOODS	483.36	545.28	512.80	36.6	42.8	40.0	12.66	12.80	12.82
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	380.89	405.43	396.19	37.6	39.4	39.0	10.13	10.29	10.21
MACHINERY	489.41	510.43	500.08	39.5	42.5	41.5	12.39	12.01	12.05
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	546.13	701.24	631.54	33.9	45.3	40.2	16.11	15.48	15.71
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	374.26	366.17	370.94	40.2	39.5	39.8	9.31	9.27	9.32
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	346.50	352.93	357.59	39.6	39.7	39.6	8.75	8.89	9.03
NONDURABLE GOODS	569.94	541.45	532.39	42.0	42.5	42.9	13.57	12.74	12.41
FOOD & KINDRED	287.55	313.82	339.86	35.5	38.6	41.7	8.10	8.13	8.15
TEXTILE & APPAREL	349.97	368.41	354.19	39.5	42.2	40.9	8.86	8.73	8.66
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.	407.93	404.24	397.43	39.3	38.1	37.6	10.38	10.61	10.57
CHEMICALS	717.25	669.89	656.04	44.8	44.6	44.0	16.01	15.02	14.91
PETROLEUM & PLASTICS	465.98	478.95	487.60	42.4	43.7	45.4	10.99	10.96	10.74
				1989					
MANUFACTURING	$ 513.77	$ 501.40	$ 514.98	41.5	41.2	41.8	$ 12.38	$ 12.17	$ 12.32
DURABLE GOODS	486.85	507.38	532.57	38.7	40.3	42.1	12.58	12.59	12.65
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	351.38	355.72	359.72	36.3	36.9	37.2	9.68	9.64	9.67
MACHINERY	465.31	464.82	511.26	39.4	38.1	42.5	11.81	12.20	12.03
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	602.41	644.70	686.34	38.2	42.0	44.8	15.77	15.35	15.32
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	344.57	340.99	343.42	39.2	38.4	38.5	8.79	8.88	8.92
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	334.05	337.28	333.23	41.6	40.2	40.1	8.03	8.39	8.31
NONDURABLE GOODS	525.21	499.62	508.74	42.7	41.6	41.7	12.30	12.01	12.20
FOOD & KINDRED	322.14	299.13	310.71	41.3	39.0	40.3	7.80	7.67	7.71
TEXTILE & APPAREL	341.13	343.96	333.28	41.5	42.1	40.3	8.22	8.17	8.27
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.	393.22	423.86	397.88	38.4	40.1	37.5	10.24	10.57	10.61
CHEMICALS	647.09	602.92	619.35	44.2	42.7	43.1	14.64	14.12	14.37
RUBBER & PLASTICS	422.50	446.42	427.52	40.2	41.8	40.6	10.51	10.68	10.53

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENTS
FOR REGULAR U.I. PROGRAM BY AREA/LOCAL OFFICE

TABLE-4

AREA AND OFFICE	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
	WEEKS COMPENSATED			AMT. OF PAYMENT (IN $'S)		
STATE TOTALS *	19,948	15,094	13,547	3,264,548	2,449,210	2,165,525
NEW CASTLE COUNTY/	11,461	7,970	7,836	1,998,364	1,359,770	1,276,485
WILMINGTON L.O.	8,284	5,227	5,026	1,458,969	884,992	807,616
NEWARK L.O.	3,177	2,743	2,810	539,395	474,778	468,869
KENT COUNTY/						
DOVER L.O.	2,850	2,521	1,965	402,408	368,550	280,995
SUSSEX COUNTY/						
GEORGETOWN L.O.	2,392	1,696	1,293	301,803	219,067	185,193
	AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT (IN $'S)			NUMBER OF U.I. FIRST PAYMENTS		
STATE TOTALS *	174	173	172	1,036	827	1,043
NEW CASTLE COUNTY/	180	178	174	516	453	612
WILMINGTON L.O.	181	175	171	311	292	382
NEWARK L.O.	178	183	179	205	161	230
KENT COUNTY/						
DOVER L.O.	151	156	155	204	147	172
SUSSEX COUNTY/						
GEORGETOWN L.O.	142	149	164	137	96	131

* INCLUDES INTERSTATE LIABLE PAYMENTS WHICH ARE NOT AGGREGATED IN THE AREA/LOCAL OFFICE TOTALS
SOURCE: DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM

DELAWARE U.I. REGULAR CONTINUED CLAIM COUNTS

TABLE-5

	1990			1989		
	FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 12TH OF					
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
TOTAL COUNT	4,800	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,200	3,400
NUMBER OF AUTO INDUSTRY	300	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LESS AUTO INDUSTRY	4,500	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,200	3,400
	FOR THE MONTHS OF					
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
TOTAL COUNT	20,500	16,300	14,600	19,000	14,000	14,500
NUMBER OF AUTO INDUSTRY	3,000	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LESS AUTO INDUSTRY	17,500	16,300	14,600	19,000	14,000	14,500

NOTE: DETAIL MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM WEEKLY LOCAL OFFICE REPORTS OF U.I. CLAIMS-TAKING ACTIVITIES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND PERCENT CHANGES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
PHILADELPHIA AREA

TABLE-6

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	1990 APRIL	1990 MAY	1990 JUNE	1989 APRIL	1989 MAY	1989 JUNE
ALL ITEMS (1982-84=100)	134.3	134.6	135.1	126.7	127.9	128.8
FOOD & BEVERAGES	130.1	130.4	130.6	122.3	123.1	125.0
HOUSING	136.8	136.9	138.4	128.4	129.5	131.3
APPAREL & UPKEEP	107.1	108.7	102.8	102.7	102.8	98.4
TRANSPORTATION	125.2	125.4	125.9	120.2	122.9	123.3
MEDICAL	164.2	165.2	166.2	151.1	152.0	155.1
ENTERTAINMENT	132.8	133.3	132.3	129.2	129.3	127.9
OTHER GOODS & SERVICES	166.1	166.3	168.8	153.8	153.6	153.9
	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH AND YEAR AGO					
ALL ITEMS						
MONTHLY	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
YEARLY	6.0	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.7
	UNITED STATES					
ALL ITEMS						
INDEX (1982-84=100)	128.9	129.2	129.9	123.1	123.8	124.1
MO. CHANGE (%)	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7
YR. CHANGE (%)	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.7

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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